

DELPHI CORP
Form 10-Q
May 11, 2009

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**NOTICE TO UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

þ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009

OR

o **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 1-14787

DELPHI CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

38-3430473

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

5725 Delphi Drive, Troy, Michigan

(Address of principal executive offices)

48098

(Zip Code)

(248) 813-2000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-Accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No .

As of March 31, 2009 there were 564,637,307 outstanding shares of the registrant's \$0.01 par value common stock.

WEBSITE ACCESS TO COMPANY'S REPORTS

Delphi's internet website address is www.delphi.com. Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

DELPHI CORPORATION

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(DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION)****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in millions, except per share amounts)	
Net sales:		
General Motors and affiliates	\$ 734	\$ 1,641
Other customers	1,791	3,611
Total net sales	2,525	5,252
Operating expenses:		
Cost of sales, excluding items listed below	2,632	4,933
Depreciation and amortization	172	222
Selling, general and administrative	255	364
Total operating expenses	3,059	5,519
Operating loss	(534)	(267)
Interest expense (contractual interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$168 million and \$129 million, respectively)	(137)	(110)
Other income, net	9	19
Reorganization items	1,144	(109)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income	482	(467)
Income tax benefit (expense)	51	(63)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity income	533	(530)
Equity (loss) income, net of tax	(8)	11
Income (loss) from continuing operations	525	(519)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	31	(58)
Net income (loss)	556	(577)

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Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		4		12
Net income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$	552	\$	(589)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share:				
Continuing operations attributable to Delphi	\$	0.92	\$	(0.94)
Discontinued operations attributable to Delphi		0.06		(0.10)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	\$	0.98	\$	(1.04)
Amounts attributable to Delphi:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	521	\$	(530)
Discontinued operations		31		(59)
Net income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$	552	\$	(589)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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(DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION)****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	March 31, 2009 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 650	\$ 959
Restricted cash	449	403
Accounts receivable, net:		
General Motors and affiliates	695	822
Other	1,519	1,572
Inventories, net (Note 3)	1,130	1,285
Other current assets (Note 4)	484	613
Assets held for sale (Note 15)	551	497
Total current assets	5,478	6,151
Long-term assets:		
Property, net	3,214	3,397
Investments in affiliates	280	303
Other long-term assets (Note 4)	442	455
Total long-term assets	3,936	4,155
Total assets	\$ 9,414	\$ 10,306
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt (Note 8)	\$ 4,244	\$ 4,174
Accounts payable	1,567	1,771
Accrued liabilities (Note 5)	2,164	2,171
Liabilities held for sale (Note 15)	328	293
Total current liabilities	8,303	8,409
Long-Term liabilities:		
Employee benefit plan obligations (Note 10)	538	552
Other long-term liabilities (Note 5)	1,014	1,028
Total long-term liabilities	1,552	1,580
Liabilities subject to compromise (Note 2)	13,435	14,583
Total liabilities	23,290	24,572

Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders' deficit:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 1,350 million shares authorized, 565 million shares issued in 2009 and 2008	6	6
Additional paid-in capital	2,747	2,747
Accumulated deficit	(11,512)	(12,064)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:		
Employee benefit plans (Note 10)	(4,894)	(4,867)
Other	(352)	(219)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,246)	(5,086)
Treasury stock, at cost (389 thousand and 391 thousand shares in 2009 and 2008, respectively)	(6)	(6)
Total Delphi stockholders' deficit	(14,011)	(14,403)
Noncontrolling interest	135	137
Total stockholders' deficit	(13,876)	(14,266)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 9,414	\$ 10,306

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**DELPHI CORPORATION
(DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 556	\$ (577)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	172	222
Pension and other postretirement benefit expenses	126	185
Reorganization items	(1,144)	109
(Gain) loss on assets held for sale	(4)	30
Deferred income taxes	(65)	(4)
Other, net	8	25
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	130	(395)
Inventories, net	152	(50)
Other assets	115	18
Accounts payable	(112)	176
Accrued and other long-term liabilities	(120)	97
Other, net	49	36
U.S. employee workforce transition program payments	(13)	(71)
Pension contributions	(25)	(68)
Other postretirement benefit payments	(19)	(66)
Other, net	(25)	(11)
Discontinued operations (Note 15)		54
Net cash used in operating activities	(219)	(290)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(166)	(255)
Proceeds from sale of property	8	21
Proceeds from sale of non-U.S. trade bank notes	43	62
Proceeds from divestitures, net	4	87
Increase in restricted cash	(46)	(2)
Other, net	1	3
Discontinued operations	(12)	(70)
Net cash used in investing activities	(168)	(154)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net repayments of borrowings under amended and restated debtor-in-possession facility	(146)	

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Net borrowings under refinanced debtor-in-possession facility		452
Net (repayments) borrowings under other debt agreements	(207)	210
Issuance costs related to the Accommodation Agreement	(16)	
Net borrowings under GM liquidity support agreements	453	
Other, net	(1)	(7)
Discontinued operations	14	11
Net cash provided by financing activities	97	666
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	(19)	52
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(309)	274
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	959	1,036
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 650	\$ 1,310

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**DELPHI CORPORATION
(DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 556	\$ (577)
Other comprehensive income:		
Currency translation adjustments, net of tax(a)	(84)	72
Net change in unrecognized loss on derivative instruments, net of tax(b)	(48)	96
Employee benefit plans adjustment, net of tax(c)	(27)	(30)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(159)	138
Comprehensive income (loss)	397	(439)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	5	11
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$ 392	\$ (450)

- (a) Currency translation adjustments are net of \$2 million and (\$1) million tax effect for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- (b) There was no tax effect on the net change in unrecognized gain on derivative instruments for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- (c) Employee benefit plans adjustments includes a loss for pension, postretirement and postemployment liabilities of \$(27) million (net of a (\$75) million tax effect) and (\$30) million (there was no tax effect) for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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DELPHI CORPORATION
(DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit) (in millions)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders Deficit	
Balance at December 31, 2008	565	\$ 6	\$ 2,747	\$ (12,064)	\$ (5,086)	\$ (6)	\$ 137	\$ (14,266)
Net income			552				4	556
Currency translation adjustments and other, net of tax				(85)			1	(84)
Net change in unrecognized loss on derivative instruments, net of tax				(48)				(48)
Employee benefit plans liability adjustment, net of tax				(27)				(27)
Deconsolidation of noncontrolling interest							(7)	(7)
Balance at March 31, 2009	565	\$ 6	\$ 2,747	\$ (11,512)	\$ (5,246)	\$ (6)	\$ 135	\$ (13,876)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**DELPHI CORPORATION
(DEBTOR-IN-POSSESSION)**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

General Delphi Corporation, together with its subsidiaries and affiliates (Delphi or the Company), is a supplier of vehicle electronics, transportation components, integrated systems and modules, and other electronic technology. Delphi's largest customer is General Motors Corporation (GM) and North America and Europe are its largest markets. Delphi is continuing to diversify its customer base and geographic markets. The consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this report should be read in conjunction with Delphi's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Delphi's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 filed with the United States (U.S.) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Consolidation The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Delphi and domestic and non-U.S. subsidiaries in which Delphi holds a controlling financial or management interest and variable interest entities of which Delphi has determined that it is the primary beneficiary. Delphi's share of the earnings or losses of non-controlled affiliates, over which Delphi exercises significant influence (generally a 20% to 50% ownership interest), is included in the consolidated operating results using the equity method of accounting. All significant intercompany transactions and balances between consolidated Delphi businesses have been eliminated. All adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring items, which are necessary for a fair presentation, have been included. The results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected from any other interim period or for the full year and may not necessarily reflect the consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows of Delphi in the future.

Restricted Cash At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi had \$449 million and \$403 million in restricted cash, respectively, primarily related to cash collateral as required under its debtor-in-possession credit facility. Refer to Note 8. Debt for additional information. Additionally, restricted cash includes cash for use for the pre-retirement portion of the U.S. employee workforce transition programs, refer to Note 9. U.S. Employee Workforce Transition Programs, and balances on deposit at financial institutions that have issued letters of credit in favor of Delphi.

Bankruptcy Filing On October 8, 2005 (the Petition Date), Delphi and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries (the Initial Filers) filed voluntary petitions for reorganization relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the Bankruptcy Code) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the Court), and on October 14, 2005, three additional U.S. subsidiaries of Delphi (together with the Initial Filers, collectively, the Debtors) filed voluntary petitions for reorganization relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (collectively, the Debtors October 8, 2005 and October 14, 2005 filings are referred to herein as the Chapter 11 Filings). The reorganization cases are being jointly administered under the caption In re Delphi Corporation, et al., Case No. 05-44481 (RDD). The Debtors continue to operate their businesses as debtors-in-possession under the jurisdiction of the Court and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and orders of the Court. Delphi's non-U.S. subsidiaries were not included in the Chapter 11 Filings, continue their business operations without supervision from the Court and are not subject to the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code. However, Delphi's Board of Directors authorized Delphi's indirect wholly-owned Spanish subsidiary, Delphi Automotive Systems España, S.L. (DASE), to file a petition for Concurso, or bankruptcy, under Spanish law, in March 2007 exclusively for that entity.

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 90-7 (SOP 90-7), *Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code*, which is applicable to companies in chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, generally does not change the manner in which financial statements are prepared. However, it does

require, among other disclosures, that the financial statements for periods subsequent to the filing of the chapter 11 petition distinguish transactions and events that are directly associated with the reorganization from the ongoing operations of the business. Revenues, expenses, realized

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gains and losses, and provisions for losses that can be directly associated with the reorganization and restructuring of the business must be reported separately as reorganization items in the statements of operations. The balance sheet must distinguish prepetition liabilities subject to compromise from both those prepetition liabilities that are not subject to compromise and from postpetition liabilities. Liabilities that may be affected by a plan of reorganization must be reported at the amounts expected to be allowed, even if they may be settled for lesser amounts. In addition, reorganization items must be disclosed separately in the statement of cash flows. Delphi adopted SOP 90-7 effective October 8, 2005 and has segregated those items as outlined above for all reporting periods subsequent to such date.

Going Concern The Debtors are operating pursuant to chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code and continuation of the Company as a going concern is contingent upon, among other things, the Debtors' ability to (i) comply with the terms and conditions of their debtor-in-possession ("DIP") financing agreement and related accommodation agreement, as described below; (ii) reduce wage and benefit costs and liabilities during the bankruptcy process; (iii) return to profitability; (iv) generate sufficient cash flow from operations; and (v) obtain financing sources to meet the Company's future obligations, including further extensions of its accommodation agreement allowing the Debtors to retain the proceeds of, or an extension or replacement of their DIP financing agreement, which otherwise matured on December 31, 2008. Prior to expiration of the DIP financing agreement (the "Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility"), Delphi entered into an accommodation agreement, which has been subsequently amended to revise the applicable covenants and milestone requirements (as so amended through the date hereof, the "Accommodation Agreement") allowing Delphi to retain the proceeds of the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility until June 30, 2009, provided Delphi continues to remain in compliance with all applicable covenants under the Accommodation Agreement and the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility (other than the failure to repay the loans under the facility on the maturity date or comply with certain other repayment provisions) as described further in Note 8. Debt.

In addition, GM has supplemented Delphi's liquidity through (i) an agreement (the "GM Advance Agreement") pursuant to which GM has agreed, subject to certain conditions, to provide a \$300 million facility (\$253 million was outstanding as of March 31, 2009), which may be drawn against from time to time as necessary for Delphi to maintain \$300 million of liquidity, as determined in accordance with the terms of the GM Advance Agreement throughout the term of the accommodation period under the Accommodation Agreement and, (ii) by agreeing, subject to certain conditions, to accelerate payment of certain payables to Delphi, (the "Partial Temporary Accelerated Payments Agreement"), which has resulted in an additional \$200 million of liquidity in the first quarter of 2009 and which resulted in an additional \$100 million of liquidity in April 2009. Refer to Note 8. Debt for more information regarding the terms of the Accommodation Agreement, GM Advance Agreement and the Partial Temporary Accelerated Payments Agreement.

Accordingly, the Accommodation Agreement and support from GM coupled with savings realized as a result of significant cost reductions and cash conservation measures implemented by Delphi globally have provided Delphi with access to sufficient liquidity to fund its operations and remain in compliance with the covenants in the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and Accommodation Agreement into May 2009 as it continued discussions with its stakeholders on proposed modifications to the Plan or another consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Pursuant to the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi has until May 21, 2009 to deliver to the agent under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility a detailed term sheet (the "Term Sheet") which has been agreed to by both GM and the U.S. Treasury and which sets forth the terms of a global resolution of matters relating to GM's contribution to the resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, including, without limitation, all material transactions between Delphi and GM relevant to such resolution (refer to Note 8. Debt). Failure to deliver a satisfactory Term Sheet or meet the other milestones under the Accommodation Agreement will be an event of default under the Accommodation Agreement and absent receipt of a waiver will result in a termination of the accommodation period entitling Delphi's lenders to exercise all available remedies, including foreclosure on substantially all of Delphi's assets. Such actions may result in the temporary or permanent suspension and ultimate sale or liquidation of the operations of Delphi. Delphi anticipates

that the Term Sheet will comprehend additional liquidity support from its stakeholders to allow it to continue

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operations until a consensual resolution can be implemented, however, as discussions are ongoing, there can be no assurances that this will be the case.

Notwithstanding the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi is in default of the terms of its Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and as a result, Delphi is no longer able to make additional draws under the facility after December 12, 2008 (the effective date of the Accommodation Agreement). However, under the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi is required to continue to comply with the provisions of the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility (as amended and modified by the Accommodation Agreement, as amended). There can be no assurance that Delphi will continue to comply with the terms and conditions of the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility (as amended and modified by the Accommodation Agreement) or that the Term Sheet will comprehend sufficient additional liquidity support for Delphi to continue operating its business or remain compliant in view of anticipated additional production cuts by its customers. These matters create substantial uncertainty relating to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments relating to the recoverability of assets and classification of liabilities that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties. In addition, the Company filed its proposed plan of reorganization with the Court in September 2007. The Court confirmed Delphi's plan of reorganization, as amended, on January 25, 2008, but Delphi was unable to consummate the plan because certain investors under the plan refused to participate in the closing, which was commenced but not completed on April 4, 2008. Refer to Equity Purchase and Commitment Agreement and The Plan of Reorganization in Note 2. Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy for more information. Pending confirmation and consummation of the plan of reorganization (as amended), an alternative plan of reorganization or other consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, Delphi and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries will continue as debtors-in-possession in chapter 11. On October 3, 2008, Delphi filed a motion seeking Court approval of proposed modifications to its confirmed plan of reorganization, however the hearing on the motion has been adjourned and Delphi continues discussions with its stakeholders regarding a path to emergence from chapter 11. There can be no assurances as to when Delphi will confirm or consummate a modified plan or other consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Consummation of a confirmed plan of reorganization often materially changes the amounts reported in a company's consolidated financial statements, which do not give effect to any adjustments to the carrying value of assets or amounts of liabilities that might be necessary as a consequence of consummation of a confirmed plan of reorganization (as amended).

Contractual Interest Expense and Interest Expense on Unsecured Claims Contractual interest expense represents amounts due under the contractual terms of outstanding debt, including debt subject to compromise for which interest expense is not recognized in accordance with the provisions of SOP 90-7. In September 2007, Delphi began recording prior contractual interest expense related to certain prepetition debt because it became probable that the interest would become an allowed claim based on the provisions of the plan of reorganization filed with the Court in September 2007 and confirmed, as amended, on January 25, 2008. The confirmed plan of reorganization also provided that certain holders of allowed unsecured claims against Delphi will be paid postpetition interest on their claims, calculated at the contractual non-default rate from the petition date through January 25, 2008, when the Company ceased accruing interest on these claims. Delphi recorded interest related to prepetition debt and allowed unsecured claims of \$14 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2008. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi had accrued interest of \$415 million in accrued liabilities in the accompanying balance sheet for prepetition claims. As discussed in Note 2. Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy, on October 3, 2008, Delphi filed modifications to its confirmed plan of reorganization that, if approved by the Court, would eliminate postpetition interest on prepetition debt and allowed unsecured claims. Accordingly, Delphi anticipates that it will be relieved of this liability if and when the plan modifications are approved.

Use of Estimates Preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) requires Delphi to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported therein. During the first quarter of 2009, there were no material changes in the methods or policies

used to establish accounting estimates. Generally, matters subject to Delphi's estimation and judgment include amounts related to accounts receivable realization, inventory

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obsolescence, asset impairments, useful lives of intangible and fixed assets, deferred tax asset valuation allowances, income taxes, pension and other postretirement benefit plan assumptions, accruals related to litigation, warranty costs, environmental remediation costs, workers' compensation accruals and healthcare accruals. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts that differ from those estimates.

Discontinued Operations In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, (SFAS 144), a business component that is disposed of or classified as held for sale is reported as discontinued operations if the cash flows of the component have been or will be eliminated from the ongoing operations of the Company and the Company will no longer have any significant continuing involvement in the business component. The results of discontinued operations are aggregated and presented separately in the consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of cash flows. Assets and liabilities of the discontinued operations are aggregated and reported separately as assets and liabilities held for sale in the consolidated balance sheet. SFAS 144 requires the reclassification of amounts presented for prior years to effect their classification as discontinued operations.

Amounts have been derived from the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of Delphi using the historical basis of assets and liabilities held for sale and historical results of operations related to Delphi's global steering and halfshaft businesses (the Steering Business) and its interiors and closures product line (the Interiors and Closures Business). While the historical results of operations of the Steering Business and the Interiors and Closures Business include general corporate allocations of certain functions historically provided by Delphi, such as accounting, treasury, tax, human resources, facility maintenance, and other services, no amounts for these general corporate retained functions have been allocated to discontinued operations in the statements of operations. Certain employee pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities for the Steering Business were not allocated to liabilities held for sale in the balance sheets. Expenses related to the service cost of employee pension and other postretirement benefit plans were allocated to discontinued operations in the statements of operations. Allocations have been made based upon a reasonable allocation method. Refer to Note 15. Discontinued Operations for more information.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (SFAS 157), *Fair Value Measurements*. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 157-2 (FSP 157-2), *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which partially deferred the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for one year for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis. The FSP does not defer recognition and disclosure requirements for financial assets and liabilities or for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are remeasured at least annually. Delphi adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157 as of January 1, 2009 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are subject to the deferral (including long-lived assets and goodwill, asset retirement obligations and liabilities for exit or disposal activities measured at fair value upon initial recognition) and the adoption did not have a significant impact on Delphi's financial statements. Refer to Note 14. Derivatives and Hedging Activities and Fair Value Measurements for the disclosures required by SFAS 157.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (Revised 2007) (SFAS 141R), *Business Combinations*. SFAS 141R requires an acquiring entity to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The adoption of SFAS 141R as of January 1, 2009 did not have a significant impact on Delphi's financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160 (SFAS 160), *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - An Amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim

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periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Delphi adopted SFAS 160 as of January 1, 2009 and the accompanying financial statements reflect the provisions of SFAS 160 for all periods presented.

In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161 (SFAS 161), *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an Amendment of FASB Statement 133*. SFAS 161 enhances required disclosures regarding derivatives and hedging activities, including enhanced disclosures regarding how: (a) an entity uses derivative instruments; (b) derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133); and (c) derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after November 15, 2008. Delphi adopted SFAS 161 as of January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS 161 did not have a significant impact on Delphi's financial statements other than providing the new disclosures required by SFAS 161.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position 132(R)-1 (FSP 132(R)-1), *Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets*. FSP 132(R)-1 provides guidance on disclosures about plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan. Specifically, FSP 132(R)-1 requires enhanced disclosures of how investment allocation decisions are made, including pertinent factors to further understand investment policies and strategies, the major categories of plan assets, the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets, the effect of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs on changes in plan assets for the period, and significant concentrations of risk within plan assets. FSP 132(R)-1 and the enhanced disclosures about plan assets are required for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. Earlier application is permitted. Delphi is currently assessing the impact FSP 132(R)-1 may have on its financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 141(R)-1 (FSP 141R-1), *Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies*. FSP 141R-1 amends the guidance in SFAS 141R to:

Require that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies be recognized at fair value if fair value can be reasonably estimated. If fair value of such an asset or liability cannot be reasonably estimated, the asset or liability would generally be recognized in accordance with FASB Statement No. 5 (SFAS 5), *Accounting for Contingencies*, and FASB Interpretation No. 14, *Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss*. Further, the FASB decided to remove the subsequent accounting guidance for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies from SFAS 141R, and carry forward without significant revision the guidance in FASB Statement No. 141, *Business Combinations*.

Eliminate the requirement to disclose an estimate of the range of outcomes of recognized contingencies at the acquisition date. For unrecognized contingencies, the FASB decided to require that entities include only the disclosures required by SFAS 5 and that those disclosures be included in the business combination footnote.

Require that contingent consideration arrangements of an acquiree assumed by the acquirer in a business combination be treated as contingent consideration of the acquirer and initially and subsequently measured at fair value in accordance with SFAS 141R.

FSP 141R-1 is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of FSP 141R-1 as of January 1, 2009 did not have a significant impact on Delphi's financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 157-4 (FSP 157-4), *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*. FSP 157-4 (i) affirms that the objective of fair value when the market for an asset is not active is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction, (ii) clarifies

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and includes additional factors for determining whether there has been a significant decrease in market activity for an asset when the market for that asset is not active, (iii) eliminates the proposed presumption that all transactions are distressed (not orderly) unless proven otherwise, but instead requires an entity to base its conclusion about whether a transaction was not orderly on the weight of the evidence, (iv) includes an example that provides additional explanation on estimating fair value when the market activity for an asset has declined significantly, (v) requires an entity to disclose a change in valuation technique (and the related inputs) resulting from the application of FSP 157-4 and to quantify its effects, if practicable, and (vi) applies to all fair value measurements when appropriate. FSP 157-4 must be applied prospectively and retrospective application is not permitted. FSP 157-4 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. An entity early adopting FSP 157-4 must also early adopt FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*, as defined and described below. Delphi is currently assessing the impact FSP 157-4 may have on its financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position Nos. 115-2 and 124-2 (FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2), *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*. FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 (i) changes existing guidance for determining whether an impairment is other than temporary to debt securities; (ii) replaces the existing requirement that the entity's management assert it has both the intent and ability to hold an impaired security until recovery with a requirement that management assert: (a) it does not have the intent to sell the security; and (b) it is more likely than not it will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis; (iii) incorporates examples of factors from existing literature that should be considered in determining whether a debt security is other-than-temporarily impaired; (iv) requires that an entity recognize noncredit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities in other comprehensive income and amortize that amount over the remaining life of the security in a prospective manner by offsetting the recorded value of the asset unless the security is subsequently sold or there are additional credit losses; (v) requires an entity to present the total other-than-temporary impairment in the statement of earnings with an offset for the amount recognized in other comprehensive income; and (vi) upon adoption requires an entity to record a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the beginning of the period of adoption to reclassify the noncredit component of a previously recognized other-temporary impairment from retained earnings to accumulated other comprehensive income if the entity does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the entity will be required to sell the security before recovery. FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. An entity may early adopt FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 only if it also elects to early adopt FSP 157-4. Delphi is currently assessing the impact FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 may have on its financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board Opinion 28-1 (FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1), *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*. This FSP amends FASB Statement No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require an entity to provide disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. Under FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, a publicly traded company shall include disclosures about the fair value of its financial instruments whenever it issues summarized financial information for interim reporting periods. In addition, an entity shall disclose in the body or in the accompanying notes of its summarized financial information for interim reporting periods and in its financial statements for annual reporting periods the fair value of all financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value, whether recognized or not recognized in the statement of financial position, as required by Statement 107. FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 is effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. However, an entity may early adopt these interim fair value disclosure requirements only if it also elects to early adopt FSP 157-4 and FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2. Delphi is currently assessing the impact FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 may have on its financial statements.

Table of Contents**2. TRANSFORMATION PLAN AND CHAPTER 11 BANKRUPTCY****Plan of Reorganization and Transformation Plan****Elements of Transformation Plan**

On September 6, 2007 Delphi filed its proposed plan of reorganization (the Plan) and related disclosure statement (the Disclosure Statement) with the Court. The Plan and Disclosure Statement outline Delphi's transformation centering around five core areas, including agreements reached with each of Delphi's principal U.S. labor unions and GM, a plan to streamline our product portfolio and make the necessary manufacturing alignment with our new focus, transform our cost structure and resolve our pension funding situation. On February 4, 2008, the Confirmation Order entered by the Court on January 25, 2008 with respect to Delphi's Plan and Disclosure Statement became final. Under the terms and subject to the conditions of the Equity Purchase and Commitment Agreement between Delphi and certain affiliates of lead investor Appaloosa Management L.P. (Appaloosa), Harbinger Capital Partners Master Fund I, Ltd. (Harbinger), Pardus Capital Management, L.P. (Pardus), Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Incorporated (Merrill), UBS Securities LLC (UBS), and Goldman Sachs & Co. (Goldman) (collectively the Investors), dated as of August 3, 2007, as amended (and together with all schedules and exhibits thereto, the EPCA), the Investors committed to purchase \$800 million of convertible preferred stock and approximately \$175 million of common stock in the reorganized Company. Additionally, subject to satisfaction of other terms and conditions, the Investors committed to purchase any unsubscribed shares of common stock in connection with an approximately \$1.6 billion rights offering that was made available to unsecured creditors. On April 4, 2008, Delphi announced that although it had met the conditions required to substantially consummate its Plan, including obtaining \$6.1 billion of exit financing, the Investors refused to participate in a closing that was commenced but not completed on that date. Several hours prior to the scheduled closing on April 4, 2008, Appaloosa delivered to Delphi a letter, stating that such letter constitutes a notice of immediate termination of the EPCA. Appaloosa's April 4 letter alleged that Delphi had breached certain provisions of the EPCA and that Appaloosa is entitled to terminate the EPCA. At the time Appaloosa delivered its letter, other than the Investors, all the required parties for a successful closing and emergence from chapter 11, including representatives of Delphi's exit financing lenders, GM, and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the Creditors Committee) and the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders (the Equity Committee) in Delphi's chapter 11 cases were present, were prepared to move forward, and all actions necessary to consummate the plan of reorganization were taken other than the concurrent closing and funding of the EPCA. Delphi believes that Appaloosa wrongfully terminated the EPCA and disputes the allegations that Delphi breached the EPCA or failed to satisfy any condition to the Investors' obligations thereunder as asserted by Appaloosa in its April 4 letter.

Throughout the second and third quarters of 2008, Delphi engaged in discussions with its stakeholders, including GM and representatives of both statutory committees, to develop modifications to the Plan that would allow Delphi to emerge from chapter 11. On October 3, 2008, Delphi filed proposed modifications to the Plan and related modifications to the Disclosure Statement with the Court which contained an updated business plan associated with a mid-point total enterprise business valuation of \$7.2 billion, and contemplated that Delphi would need to raise approximately \$3.75 billion of emergence capital through a combination of term debt and rights to purchase equity. However, since the filing of the proposed modifications, substantial uncertainty and a significant decline in capacity in the credit markets, the global economic downturn generally and the current economic climate in the automotive industry have adversely impacted Delphi's ability to develop a revised recapitalization plan and successfully consummate a confirmed plan of reorganization or other consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Delphi continues comprehensive discussions with all of its stakeholders that have a continuing economic interest in its reorganization cases to formulate further plan modifications. In connection with those discussions, Delphi made further revisions to its business plan consistent with the extremely low volume production environment in the global automotive industry and depressed global capital and equity markets. Although no formal valuation of the revised business plan has been completed, it is anticipated that the total business enterprise value associated with the modified

plan or other economic distribution in connection with another resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, will be substantially below the valuation range contained in the modifications filed in October 2008 and may be

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equivalent to, or even less than, the amount of Delphi's postpetition obligations, including its borrowings under its debtor-in-possession financing facility. These factors also continue to delay Delphi's emergence from chapter 11 and its ability to refinance its Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility.

GM Conclude negotiations with GM to finalize financial support for certain of Delphi's legacy and labor costs and to ascertain GM's business commitment to Delphi going forward.

Delphi and GM have entered into comprehensive settlement agreements consisting of the Global Settlement Agreement, as amended (the **GSA**) and the Master Restructuring Agreement, as amended (the **MRA**). The GSA and the MRA, as amended through January 25, 2008, comprised part of the Plan and were approved in the order confirming the Plan on January 25, 2008. The GSA and the MRA provided that such agreements were not effective until and unless Delphi emerges from chapter 11. However, as part of Delphi's overall negotiations with its stakeholders to further amend the Plan and emerge from chapter 11 as soon as practicable, Delphi agreed with GM and filed further amendments to the GSA and MRA (the **Amended MRA**) with the Court on September 12, 2008 and subsequently entered into an additional amendment to the GSA as of September 25, 2008 (as so amended, the **Amended GSA**). On September 26, 2008, Delphi received the consent of its labor unions to implement certain aspects of the agreements as described in more detail below. The Court approved such amendments on September 26, 2008 and the Amended GSA and Amended MRA became effective on September 29, 2008. These amended agreements include provisions related to the transfer of certain legacy pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and became effective independent of and in advance of substantial consummation of an amended plan of reorganization. The effectiveness of these agreements resulted in a material reduction in Delphi's liabilities and future expenses related to U.S. hourly workforce benefit programs.

Global Settlement Agreement The Amended GSA resolves outstanding issues between Delphi and GM, including: litigation commenced in March 2006 by Delphi to terminate certain supply agreements with GM; all potential claims and disputes with GM arising out of the separation of Delphi from GM in 1999, including certain post-separation claims and disputes; the proofs of claim filed by GM against Delphi in Delphi's chapter 11 cases; GM's treatment under a Delphi plan of reorganization; and various other legacy U.S. hourly workforce benefit issues. Except for the second step of the transfer of a substantial portion of the assets and liabilities under the Delphi Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan (the **Hourly Plan**) as specifically noted below, the obligations under the Amended GSA are not conditioned on the effectiveness of an amended plan of reorganization.

The Amended GSA addresses commitments by Delphi and GM regarding other U.S. hourly workforce postretirement health care benefits and employer-paid postretirement basic life insurance benefits (**OPEB**), pension obligations, and other GM contributions with respect to labor matters and releases.

Hourly Pension Plan Settlement **First Pension Transfer to GM** On September 26, 2008, Delphi received the consent of its labor unions and approval from the Court to transfer certain assets and liabilities of the Hourly Plan to the GM Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan pursuant to section 414(l) of the Internal Revenue Code (the **414(l) Net Liability Transfer**). Pursuant to the Amended GSA, the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer is to occur in two separate steps with the first step sufficient to avoid an Hourly Plan accumulated funding deficiency for the plan year ended September 30, 2008. The first step occurred on September 29, 2008 and Delphi transferred liabilities of approximately \$2.6 billion and assets of approximately \$0.5 billion from the Hourly Plan to the GM Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan, representing 30% and 10% of the projected benefit obligation and plan assets, respectively, as of September 29, 2008 (the **First Pension Transfer**). The First Pension Transfer was accounted for as a settlement under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 88, *Employer's Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Defined Benefit Pension Plans and for Termination Benefit* (**SFAS 88**) in the third quarter of 2008, and the obligations of the Hourly Plan were remeasured prior to the transfer occurring.

Hourly Pension Plan Settlement *Second Pension Transfer to GM* The second step of the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer (the *Second Pension Transfer*), will occur upon the effectiveness of an amended plan of reorganization that (i) provides for the treatment of GM's claims and releases as set forth in the Amended GSA, including the delivery of preferred stock to satisfy GM's allowed administrative claim as described

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below, and (ii) contains interpretive provisions required by the Amended GSA regarding conflicts between such a plan and the Amended GSA. Due to the effectiveness of the Second Pension Transfer being contingent upon Delphi's emergence from chapter 11, it does not meet the criteria for settlement accounting as of March 31, 2009. Delphi will continue to account for the remaining pension liability under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87, *Employer's Accounting for Pensions*, until such time that it is settled, which is currently anticipated to be upon emergence from chapter 11.

Hourly Plan Freeze and Triggering of Benefit Guarantees As provided for under certain union settlement agreements and implementation agreements, Delphi froze its Hourly Plan for future benefit accruals as of November 30, 2008. In addition, as a result of the triggering of the benefit guarantees, certain eligible hourly employees will receive up to seven years of credited service under the pension and OPEB plans sponsored by GM.

Hourly OPEB Settlement and OPEB Reimbursement from GM On September 23, 2008, Delphi received approval from the Court and on September 26, 2008 received the consent of its labor unions to cease providing traditional U.S. hourly OPEB. In addition, upon effectiveness of the Amended GSA, GM assumed financial responsibility for all Delphi traditional hourly OPEB liabilities from and after January 1, 2007. GM assumed approximately \$6.8 billion of postretirement benefit liabilities for certain of the Company's active and retired hourly employees. The assumption of the traditional hourly OPEB liability by GM and GM's agreement to reimburse postretirement benefit expenses through the administrative transfer date of February 1, 2009 was accounted for as a settlement under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106, *Employer's Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*, in the third quarter of 2008. During the first quarter of 2009, GM funded an additional \$25 million of OPEB payments made to the hourly workforce, of which \$19 million was reimbursement for amounts paid by Delphi during the quarter prior to the administrative transfer and \$6 million was applied to the receivable from GM at December 31, 2008. Refer to Note 10. Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits for further information.

Allowed GM Administrative and General Unsecured Claims In connection with the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer, GM will receive an allowed administrative claim in the amount of up to \$2.1 billion, to be provided in two steps. Upon completion of the First Pension Transfer on September 29, 2008, GM received a claim equivalent to 77.5% of the net unfunded liabilities transferred, or \$1.6 billion. Upon completion of the Second Pension Transfer, which will occur upon the effectiveness of an amended plan of reorganization that satisfies the requirements of the Amended GSA, GM will receive the balance of the \$2.1 billion claim. Of the \$2.1 billion administrative claim, \$1.6 billion was recognized and included in the reorganization gain in 2008 and \$427 million will be granted and recognized by Delphi when the remaining assets and liabilities allocable to certain participants of the Hourly Plan included in the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer are transferred to the GM Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan. The amount of the claim to be granted upon completion of the Second Pension Transfer is not dependent upon the amount of the assets and liabilities at the time of the transfer.

Upon Delphi's emergence from bankruptcy, the plan of reorganization may, subject to certain conditions, satisfy GM's administrative claim through the issuance of non-voting convertible preferred stock, provided that (i) Delphi's exit financing does not exceed \$3.0 billion (plus a revolving credit facility), (ii) no equity securities are issued that are senior to or pari passu with GM's preferred stock, (iii) the plan of reorganization provides for the GM releases as described in the Amended GSA, and (iv) the plan of reorganization contains interpretive provisions required by the Amended GSA regarding conflicts between such a plan and the Amended GSA.

With respect to GM's claims in the Company's chapter 11 cases, GM under the Amended GSA has agreed to a general unsecured claim of \$2.5 billion, primarily for OPEB and special attrition programs for the U.S. hourly workforce, and to subordinate its recovery on such claim until other general unsecured creditors (other than holders of claims arising from Delphi's trust preferred securities) have achieved a recovery of 20% of the allowed amount of their claims. Once Delphi's other general unsecured creditors have received a distribution of 20% of the allowed amount of their claims, if

there is any remaining value to be distributed, GM would receive a distribution on its general unsecured claim until it has received a 20% distribution on

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such claim amount. Once GM has received a 20% distribution on its general unsecured claim, and if there is any remaining value to be distributed, any additional distributions would be shared ratably between GM and Delphi's other general unsecured creditors.

On October 3, 2008, Delphi filed proposed modifications to the Plan and related modifications to the Disclosure Statement with the Court, which contained an updated business plan associated with a mid-point total enterprise business valuation of \$7.2 billion, and contemplated that Delphi would need to raise approximately \$3.75 billion of emergence capital through a combination of term debt and rights to purchase equity. However, since the filing of the proposed modifications, substantial uncertainty and a significant decline in capacity in the credit markets, the global economic downturn generally and the current economic climate in the automotive industry, have adversely impacted Delphi's ability to develop a revised recapitalization plan and successfully consummate a confirmed plan of reorganization or other consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Delphi continued comprehensive discussions with all of its stakeholders that have a continuing economic interest in its reorganization cases to formulate further plan modifications. In connection with those discussions, Delphi made further revisions to its business plan consistent with the extremely low volume production environment in the global automotive industry and depressed global capital and equity markets. Although no formal valuation of the revised business plan has been completed, it is anticipated that the total business enterprise value associated with the revised plan or other economic distribution in connection with another resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, will be substantially below the valuation range contained in the modifications filed in October 2008 and may be equivalent to, or even less than, the amount of Delphi's postpetition obligations, including its borrowings under its debtor-in-possession financing facility. Accordingly, we believe it is likely that (i) we will not be able to satisfy all the conditions for the receipt by GM of the preferred stock or that the economic value of reorganized Delphi will exceed \$7.13 billion and (ii) GM will not receive a distribution on account of its general unsecured claim. However, if there are distributions, pursuant to the Amended GSA, 50% of all distributions that would otherwise be made to GM on account of its administrative claim would be made to holders of general unsecured claims until such holders have received distributions on account of their general unsubordinated unsecured claims equal in value of up to \$300 million. As part of the May 21, 2009 milestone under the Accommodation Agreement requiring Delphi to submit the Term Sheet, Delphi is continuing discussions on proposed modifications to the Plan, and further amendments to the Amended GSA and Amended MRA and expects that the Term Sheet will include agreement on sources of supplemental liquidity to enable Delphi to continue financing its operations until such time as the transactions in the Term Sheet can be implemented and Delphi is able to emerge from chapter 11 or another consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases is reached. However, as discussions are ongoing, we can provide no assurances that this will be the case.

GM and certain related parties and Delphi and certain related parties have exchanged broad, global releases, effective as of the effective date of the Amended GSA (which releases do not apply to certain surviving claims as set forth in the Amended GSA). In addition to providing a release to GM, the Company agreed to withdraw with prejudice the sealed complaint (the GM Complaint) filed against GM in the Court on October 5, 2007.

Allowed IUE-CWA and USW Claims General unsecured claims in the amounts of \$126 million and \$3 million were granted to the International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine and Furniture Workers-Communication Workers of America (IUE-CWA) and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union and its Local Union 87L (the USW), respectively, under the respective labor settlement agreements.

Special Attrition Programs Previously recognized GM general unsecured claims of \$333 million primarily related to the 2006 U.S. hourly workforce attrition programs previously reimbursed by GM have been forgiven and subsumed in the overall \$2.5 billion allowed general unsecured claim granted to GM, as discussed above. As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi's receivable from GM related to the funding of the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW) buydown arrangements under the

2007 U.S. hourly workforce special attrition programs was \$68 million. Refer to Note 9. U.S. Employee Workforce Transition Programs for more information.

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Master Restructuring Agreement The Amended MRA is intended to govern certain aspects of Delphi and GM's commercial relationship since filing for chapter 11 and following Delphi's emergence from chapter 11. The Amended MRA addresses the scope of GM's existing and future business awards to Delphi and related pricing and sourcing arrangements, GM commitments with respect to reimbursement of specified ongoing U.S. hourly workforce labor costs, the disposition of certain Delphi facilities, and the treatment of existing commercial agreements between Delphi and GM. The obligations under the Amended MRA generally are not conditioned on the effectiveness of a modified plan of reorganization. GM's obligations under the Amended MRA are not subject to termination until December 31, 2015 (provided that certain obligations of GM with respect to legacy UAW employees would survive any such termination). As part of the ongoing discussions among Delphi, the United States Treasury and GM regarding GM's overall contribution to the resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, the parties are considering further amendments to the Amended MRA and Amended GSA, which may include, among other things, a sale of one or more U.S. manufacturing sites to GM. Any payment that GM would make for such sites would likely be in lieu of GM's previously agreed upon support for Delphi, such as the production cash burn breakeven and labor subsidy payments referred to below.

Existing and Future Business Awards and Related Matters The Amended MRA (1) addresses the scope of existing business awards, related pricing agreements, and extensions of certain existing supply agreements, including GM's ability to move production to alternative suppliers, and reorganized Delphi's rights to bid and qualify for new business awards; (2) eliminates the requirement to implement price-downs with respect to certain businesses since Delphi filed for chapter 11 and restricts GM's ability to re-source products manufactured at core U.S. operations through at least December 31, 2011 and Mexican operations through December 31, 2010; (3) contains a commitment by GM to provide Delphi with an annual Keep Site Facilitation Fee of \$110 million in 2009 and 2010 which is not contingent on Delphi's emergence from chapter 11, payable in quarterly installments during these periods, which, consistent with Delphi's policy, will be recognized in earnings over future production periods; and (4) contains commitments by GM concerning the sale of certain of Delphi's non-core businesses and additional commitments by GM if certain of Delphi's businesses and facilities are not sold or wound down by specified future dates. On March 31, 2009, Delphi received its first quarterly installment of the annual Keep Site Facilitation Fee of \$27.5 million, of which approximately \$25 million was recorded as revenue and approximately \$3 million was recorded as a deferred liability.

Reimbursement of Hourly Labor Costs GM has agreed to reimburse the Company for hourly workforce labor costs in excess of \$26 per hour, excluding certain costs, including hourly pension and OPEB contributions provided under the supplemental wage agreement, at specified UAW manufacturing facilities retained by Delphi. The economic substance of this provision of the Amended MRA is to lower Delphi's labor costs at specified UAW-represented manufacturing facilities to \$26 per hour, excluding certain costs, in order to maintain competitive operations in the U.S. Consistent with the economic substance of this provision, the labor subsidy amounts received by Delphi are recorded as a reduction of cost of sales in the period receivable from GM. During the first quarter of 2009, Delphi received a \$38 million reimbursement from GM of hourly labor costs in excess of \$26 per hour, which was recorded as a reduction to cost of sales.

Production Cash Burn Breakeven Reimbursement Delphi has agreed to continue manufacturing at certain non-core sites to meet GM's production requirements and GM is providing operating cash flow breakeven support, or production cash burn breakeven (PCBB) from January 1, 2008 through site-specified time periods to compensate Delphi for keeping these sites in production. Additionally, GM has agreed to reimburse capital spending in excess of \$500,000 at the PCBB sites from January 1, 2008 through site-specified time periods. PCBB reimbursement, including capital spending, from GM is recognized contemporaneously as incurred, and is treated as a reduction to cost of sales, fixed assets or discontinued operations, as appropriate. During the first quarter of 2009, Delphi received \$56 million PCBB reimbursement from GM which was recorded in income from discontinued operations. An additional \$24 million was recorded as a receivable from GM as of March 31, 2009, of which \$23 million was recorded in discontinued operations and \$1 million was recorded as a reduction to cost of sales during the first quarter

of 2009.

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Working Capital Backstop Steering Business GM agreed to provide payments to Delphi for the Steering Business if the sales value is less than defined estimated working capital amounts of the businesses. In addition, GM agreed to provide payments to Delphi related to the Steering Business if it is not sold prior to the effectiveness of the MRA. GM provided a \$210 million advance on working capital recovery to Delphi related to the Steering Business on September 30, 2008. This payment is recorded as a deferred liability as of March 31, 2009. The Steering Business is reported as discontinued operations, refer to Note 15. Discontinued Operations for further information.

Reimbursement of Hourly Workers Compensation and Other Benefits GM agreed to reimburse Delphi for all current and future workers compensation, disability, supplemental unemployment benefits, and severance obligations paid by Delphi after January 1, 2009 in relation to all current and former UAW-represented hourly active, inactive, and retired employees. Consistent with the substance of the provision, Delphi recognizes future anticipated reimbursements from GM contemporaneously with Delphi's incurrence of related cash payments. During the first quarter of 2009, Delphi received reimbursement of \$3 million and an additional \$7 million is recorded as a receivable from GM as of March 31, 2009, for a total reduction to cost of sales of \$10 million.

Accelerated GM North American Payment Terms The Amended MRA accelerates GM's North American payment terms through 2011 upon (a) the effectiveness of an agreement giving GM certain access rights to four of the Company's U.S. plants in the event that the reorganized Company experiences extreme financial distress that would prevent Delphi from delivering parts at some point in the future and (b) the consummation of a modified chapter 11 plan of reorganization pursuant to which Delphi emerges with substantially all of its core businesses. As these conditions have not yet occurred, the provisions of this program are not yet effective, and there was no financial impact for this matter in the first quarter of 2009 or 2008. The accelerated payments are expected to result in an increase in cash and a reduction in accounts receivable and will have no impact on the statement of operations.

The following table details changes during the three months ended March 31, 2009 in the GM and affiliates accounts receivable balance attributable to the Amended GSA and the Amended MRA, recorded in GM and affiliates accounts receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

Amended GSA and Amended MRA GM Accounts Receivable

	(in millions)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 141
GM obligations recognized	175
Payments received from GM	(150)
Balance at March 31, 2009	\$ 166

As of March 31, 2009, \$130 million of the Amended GSA and Amended MRA accounts receivable was included in accounts receivable from General Motors and affiliates and \$36 million was included in assets held for sale on the consolidated balance sheet.

The following table details the GM obligations recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2009:

GM Obligations Recognized January 1, 2009 March 31, 2009**(in millions)**

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Amount recognized in pre-tax earnings	\$	74
Amount recognized in discontinued operations		79
Amount of pass-through OPEB reimbursement		19
Amount recognized in deferred liability		3
Total	\$	175

Pensions Devise a workable solution to the current pension funding situation.

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Since entering chapter 11, Delphi had generally limited its contributions to the Hourly Plan, the Delphi Retirement Program for Salaried Employees (the Salaried Plan), the ASEC Manufacturing Retirement Program, the Delphi Mechatronics Retirement Program, the PHI Bargaining Retirement Plan and the PHI Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan (together, the Pension Plans) to normal cost contributions, which are less than the minimum funding requirements established by the IRC and ERISA. Following the Court's approval of the Hourly and Salaried Pension Program Modification Motion on September 23, 2008, the Salaried Plan, the Mechatronic Plan, the ASEC Plan, and the PHI Non-Bargaining Plan were frozen effective September 30, 2008. The Hourly Plan was frozen on November 30, 2008. By freezing the Pension Plans, Delphi halted the accrual of normal cost payments going forward thereby preserving liquidity.

Pursuant to the pertinent terms of certain pension funding waivers secured from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in 2006 and 2007, Delphi provided to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) letters of credit in favor of the Hourly and Salaried Plans in the amount of \$122.5 million to support funding obligations under the Hourly Plan and \$50 million to support funding obligations under the Salaried Plan. Due to the expiration of the waivers, the PBGC drew against the \$172.5 million of letters of credit in favor of the Hourly and Salaried Plans on May 16, 2008. The cash proceeds from the letters of credit were deposited into the Hourly and Salaried Plans and initially recognized as Delphi funding contributions to the respective plans for the plan year ended September 30, 2008. However, on January 16, 2009, Delphi filed amended Forms 5500 (Annual Return Report of Employee Benefit Plan) with the IRS that applied all contributions made to the Hourly and Salaried Plans in 2008, including the proceeds from the letters of credit, back to the plan year ended September 30, 2007. This contribution carry back, together with the September 29, 2008 414(l) Net Liability Transfer discussed below, had the effect that no contributions were due under the Hourly Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008.

Approximately \$56 million remains due as a minimum funding contribution under the Salaried Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008, and approximately \$13 million remains due as minimum funding contribution under the Delphi Mechatronics Retirement Program, the ASEC Manufacturing Retirement Program, the PHI Bargaining Retirement Plan and the PHI Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan for the plan year ended December 31, 2008. As permitted under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (the Code), Delphi elected to defer the contribution necessary to satisfy this remaining obligation until no later than the due date for minimum contributions, which is June 15, 2009 for the Salaried Plan and September 15, 2009 for the subsidiary plans. On December 15, 2008, Delphi applied to the IRS for a waiver of the minimum funding contribution of approximately \$56 million to the Salaried Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008, and permission to instead amortize amounts due in over future plan years. That application remains pending.

As reflected above, Delphi has not made certain minimum required contributions to the Pension Plans and as a result, the IRS has asserted against Delphi excise taxes in the approximate amounts of \$17 million and \$18 million for plan years ended September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2007, respectively, and may assert additional excise taxes up to an additional \$122 million and \$226 million for plan years ended September 30, 2006 and September 30, 2007, respectively. If these asserted assessments are not paid, the IRS could increase the assessments that relate to the Salaried Plan to 100% of any Salaried Plan contributions considered by the IRS to be due and unpaid. However, because the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer to the GM hourly plan avoided an accumulated funding deficiency in the Delphi Hourly Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008, exposure to the 100% excise tax related to the Delphi Hourly Plan has been eliminated for the plan year ended September 30, 2008. Assuming Delphi is assessed excise taxes for all plan years through 2007, the total exposure to date could approximate \$383 million, plus interest and penalties, which could be substantial. In addition, if the IRS does not agree to waive the minimum required funding contribution under the Salaried Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008, the IRS may assess an additional excise tax of approximately \$6 million if Delphi does not remit \$56 million to the Salaried Plan by June 15, 2009. Additional excise taxes could be assessed with respect to the subsidiary plans if the minimum required contributions to those plans for the plan year ended December 31, 2008, are not remitted by September 15, 2009. To the extent not

promptly paid by Delphi, any such excise tax assessments might be

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increased to 100% of any Salaried Plan and subsidiary plan contributions considered by the IRS to be due and unpaid.

Although the IRS has asserted certain of the excise tax assessments described above and might seek to assess additional excise taxes, plus interest and penalties, related to the Pension Plans, Delphi believes that under the Bankruptcy Code, the Company is not obligated to make contributions for pension benefits while in chapter 11 and that, as a result, the Company would not be liable for any such assessments. Accordingly, management has concluded that an unfavorable outcome is not currently probable and, as of March 31, 2009, no amounts have been recorded for any potential excise tax assessment.

If the Company emerges from chapter 11 as contemplated by the Amended GSA and the Amended MRA, then completing the second step of the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer will allow us to satisfy substantially all of the pension funding obligations to our hourly employees, however that second transfer is conditioned on our emergence from chapter 11 under a modified plan of reorganization that meets the terms of the Amended GSA, and it appears unlikely at this time that such conditions will be met. If the conditions to the second step of the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer are not satisfied, and the second step does not take place, we do not believe we will be able to fund those U.S. pension obligations. In addition, we still maintain responsibility for and need to meet U.S. pension funding obligations for those plans covering our remaining hourly employees, salaried employees and certain subsidiary employees. We may be unable to satisfy our U.S. pension funding obligations for those plans covering our remaining hourly employees, salaried employees or certain subsidiary employees. Due to the impact of the global economic recession, including reduced global automotive production, capital markets volatility that has adversely affected our pension asset return expectations, a declining interest rate environment, or other reasons, our funding requirements have substantially increased since September 30, 2008. Should we be unable to obtain funding from some other source to resolve these pension funding obligations, either Delphi or the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (the PBGC) may initiate plan terminations. The PBGC would seek termination, if in its view, the risk of loss with respect to the plans may increase unreasonably if the plans are not terminated. The amount of pension contributions due upon emergence from chapter 11 will be dependent upon various factors including, among other things, the date of emergence, and the funded status of the Pension Plans at the date of emergence. Refer to Note 10. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits for further information.

Labor Modify Delphi's labor agreements to create a more competitive arena in which to conduct business.

During the second quarter of 2007, Delphi signed an agreement with the UAW, and during the third quarter of 2007, Delphi signed agreements with the remainder of its principal U.S. labor unions, which were ratified by the respective unions and approved by the Court in the third quarter of 2007. Among other things, as approved and confirmed by the Court, this series of settlement agreements or memoranda of understanding among Delphi, its unions, and GM settled the Debtors' motion under sections 1113 and 1114 of the Bankruptcy Code seeking authority to reject their U.S. labor agreements and to modify retiree benefits (the 1113/1114 Motion). As applicable, these agreements also, among other things, modify, extend or terminate provisions of the existing collective bargaining agreements among Delphi and its unions and cover issues such as site plans, workforce transition and legacy pension and other postretirement benefits obligations as well as other comprehensive transformational issues. Portions of these agreements became effective in 2007, and the remaining portions were tied to the effectiveness of the GSA and the MRA, and substantial consummation of the Plan as confirmed by the Court. However, as noted above, Delphi filed amendments to the GSA and the MRA in the Court on September 12, 2008, and subsequently entered into an additional amendment to the GSA as of September 25, 2008. The Court approved such amendments on September 26, 2008. The Amended GSA and the Amended MRA became effective on September 29, 2008.

Among other things, these agreements generally provided certain members of the union labor workforce options to either retire, accept a voluntary severance package or accept lump sum payments in return for lower hourly wages. Refer to Note 9. U.S. Employee Workforce Transition Programs for more information.

Portfolio Streamline Delphi's product portfolio to capitalize on world-class technology and market strengths and make the necessary manufacturing alignment with Delphi's new focus.

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In March 2006, Delphi identified non-core product lines and manufacturing sites that do not fit into Delphi's future strategic framework, including brake and chassis systems, catalysts, cockpits and instrument panels, door modules and latches, ride dynamics, steering, halfshafts, wheel bearings and power products. In connection with the Company's continuous evaluation of its product portfolio, in 2008, Delphi determined that the global exhaust business no longer fit within the Company's future product portfolio. With the exception of the catalyst and global exhaust product lines, included in the Powertrain Systems segment, and the steering and halfshaft product lines and interiors and closures product lines, included in discontinued operations, the Company's non-core product lines are included in the Company's Automotive Holdings Group segment, refer to Note 18. Segment Reporting.

Delphi has continued sale and wind-down efforts with respect to non-core product lines and manufacturing sites. The sale and wind-down process is being conducted in consultation with the Company's customers, labor unions and other stakeholders to carefully manage the transition of affected product lines and manufacturing sites. The disposition of any U.S. operation is also being accomplished in accordance with the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code and union labor contracts as applicable. The Company also has consulted with the works councils in accordance with applicable laws regarding any sale or wind-down of affected manufacturing sites in Europe.

Costs recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2009 related to the transformation plan for non-core product lines include employee termination benefits and other exit costs and U.S. employee workforce transition program charges and are further described in Note 7. Employee Termination Benefits and Other Exit Costs, Note 9. U.S. Employee Workforce Transition Programs and Note 15. Discontinued Operations. In April 2009, Delphi received Court approval of bidding procedures for the sale of the remaining global suspension and brakes business. Refer to Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures for more information.

Cost Structure Transform the salaried workforce and reduce general and administrative expenses to ensure that the organizational and cost structure is competitive and aligned with Delphi's product portfolio and manufacturing footprint.

Delphi is continuing to implement restructuring initiatives in pursuit of its transformation objective to reduce selling, general and administrative expenses. These initiatives include changing the model for delivery of financial services, information technology and certain sales administration activities; as well as the reduction of the global salaried workforce by leveraging attrition and using salaried separation plans, and the realignment of certain salaried benefit programs with business conditions. While the continually challenging economic environment persists, further restructuring initiatives continue to be required. Delphi has implemented a number of cash conservation measures, including a short-term salaried layoff plan, the suspension of 2009 pay increases and annual incentive payments for eligible employees, the cessation of health care and life insurance benefits in retirement to salaried employees and retirees effective March 31, 2009 (refer to Note 10. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits), a decrease in salaried severance payments and the elimination of salaried flex payments in 2009. Delphi continues to reduce other structural costs to further align itself with the current and projected volume outlook.

Equity Purchase and Commitment Agreement

Under the terms and subject to the conditions of the EPCA between Delphi and the Investors, the Investors committed to purchase \$800 million of convertible preferred stock and approximately \$175 million of common stock in the reorganized Company. Additionally, subject to satisfaction of other terms and conditions, the Investors committed to purchase any unsubscribed shares of common stock in connection with an approximately \$1.6 billion rights offering that was made available to unsecured creditors. The rights offering commenced on March 11, 2008 and expired on March 31, 2008. In light of the Investors' refusal to fund pursuant to the EPCA, as described below, in April 2008, the Company cancelled the rights offering and returned all funds submitted.

The Company would be required to pay the Investors \$83 million plus certain transaction expenses if (a) the EPCA was terminated as a result of the Company's agreeing to pursue an alternative investment transaction with a third party or (b) either the Company's Board of Directors withdrew its recommendation of

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the transaction or the Company willfully breached the EPCA, and within the next 24 months thereafter, the Company then agreed to an alternative investment transaction.

On April 4, 2008, Delphi announced that although it had met the conditions required to substantially consummate its Plan, including obtaining \$6.1 billion of exit financing, the Investors refused to participate in a closing that was commenced but not completed on that date. Several hours prior to the scheduled closing on April 4, 2008, Appaloosa delivered to Delphi a letter, stating that such letter constitutes a notice of immediate termination of the EPCA. Appaloosa's April 4 letter alleged that Delphi had breached certain provisions of the EPCA, that Appaloosa is entitled to terminate the EPCA and that the Investors are entitled to be paid the fee of \$83 million plus certain expenses and other amounts. At the time Appaloosa delivered its letter, other than the Investors, all the required parties for a successful closing and emergence from chapter 11, including representatives of Delphi's exit financing lenders, GM, and the Unsecured Creditors and Equity Committees in Delphi's chapter 11 cases were present, were prepared to move forward, and all actions necessary to consummate the plan of reorganization were taken other than the concurrent closing and funding of the EPCA.

On April 5, 2008, Appaloosa delivered to Delphi a letter described as a supplement to the April 4 Termination Notice, stating this letter constitutes a notice of an additional ground for termination of the EPCA. The April 5 letter stated that the EPCA's failure to become effective on or before April 4, 2008 was grounds for its termination. On June 30, 2008, Merrill, Goldman, UBS and affiliates of Pardus and Harbinger delivered to Delphi letters of termination relating to the EPCA.

Delphi believes that Appaloosa wrongfully terminated the EPCA and disputes the allegations that Delphi breached the EPCA or failed to satisfy any condition to the Investors' obligations thereunder as asserted by Appaloosa in its April 4 letter. Delphi's Board of Directors formed a special litigation committee and engaged independent legal counsel to consider and pursue any and all available equitable and legal remedies, and on May 16, 2008, Delphi filed complaints against the Investors in the Court to seek specific performance by the Investors of their obligations under the EPCA as well as compensatory and punitive damages. No amounts related to this matter have been recorded in Delphi's financial statements. The Investors filed motions to dismiss Delphi's complaints, and on July 28, 2008, the Court denied in part and granted in part the Investors' motions. A trial on Delphi's complaint is currently scheduled to occur in June 2009.

During 2007, in exchange for the Investors' commitment to purchase common stock and the unsubscribed shares in the rights offering, the Company paid an aggregate commitment fee of \$39 million and certain transaction expenses and in exchange for the Investors' commitment to purchase preferred stock the Company paid an aggregate commitment fee of \$18 million. In addition, the Company paid an arrangement fee of \$6 million to Appaloosa to compensate Appaloosa for arranging the transactions contemplated by the EPCA. The Company also paid certain out-of-pocket costs and expenses reasonably incurred by the Investors or their affiliates subject to certain terms, conditions and limitations set forth in the EPCA. Delphi had deferred the recognition of these amounts in other current assets as they were to be netted against the proceeds from the EPCA upon issuance of the new shares. However, as a result of the events relating to the termination of the EPCA as described above, Delphi recognized \$79 million of expense related to these fees and other expenses during the first quarter of 2008.

The Plan of Reorganization

As noted above, due to the Investors failure to fund their commitments under the EPCA, Delphi has not yet consummated the Plan. Pursuant to an order entered by the Court on April 30, 2008, the Debtors' exclusivity period under the Bankruptcy Code for filing a plan of reorganization was extended until 30 days after substantial consummation of the Plan (as modified) or any modified plan and the Debtors' exclusivity period for soliciting acceptance of the Plan (as modified) was extended until 90 days after substantial consummation of the Plan (as

modified) or any modified plan. On July 23, 2008, Delphi's Creditors' Committee and Wilmington Trust Company (WTC), as Indenture Trustee and a member of the Creditors' Committee, filed separate complaints in the Court seeking revocation of the Court order entered on January 25, 2008 confirming Delphi's Plan. The Creditors' Committee had earlier advised Delphi that it intended to file the complaint to preserve its interests with regard to a 180-day statutory period that would

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have otherwise expired on July 23, 2008. The Creditors' Committee and WTC also advised Delphi that they do not intend to schedule a hearing on the complaints pending developments on (i) the continuation of stakeholder discussions concerning potential modifications to the Plan, which would permit Delphi to emerge from chapter 11 as soon as practicable, and (ii) Delphi's litigation against an affiliate of lead investor, Appaloosa, and the other Investors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to an order entered by the Court on March 24, 2009, the Debtors' exclusive period for filing a plan of reorganization, solely as to the Creditors' Committee and the Equity Committee, is extended through and including May 31, 2009 and the Debtors' exclusive period for soliciting acceptance of a plan of reorganization, solely as to the Creditors' Committee and the Equity Committee, is extended through and including July 31, 2009. On May 1, 2009, Delphi filed a motion seeking to extend such exclusive periods, solely with respect to the statutory committees, to July 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009, respectively. On April 23, 2009 the Court approved Delphi's motion to disband the Equity Committee as a result of changed circumstances in Delphi's chapter 11 cases.

Throughout the second and third quarters of 2008, Delphi engaged in discussions with its stakeholders, including GM and representatives of both statutory committees, to develop modifications to the Plan that would allow Delphi to emerge from chapter 11. On October 3, 2008, Delphi filed proposed modifications to the Plan and related modifications to the Disclosure Statement with the Court which contained an updated business plan associated with a mid-point total enterprise business valuation of \$7.2 billion, and contemplated that Delphi would need to raise approximately \$3.75 billion of emergence capital through a combination of term debt and rights to purchase equity. However, since the filing of the proposed modifications, substantial uncertainty and a significant decline in capacity in the credit markets, the global economic downturn generally and the current economic climate in the automotive industry, have adversely impacted Delphi's ability to develop a revised recapitalization plan and successfully consummate a confirmed plan of reorganization or other consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Delphi continued comprehensive discussions with all of its stakeholders that have a continuing economic interest in its reorganization cases to formulate further plan modifications. In connection with those discussions, Delphi made further revisions to its business plan consistent with the extremely low volume production environment in the global automotive industry and depressed global capital and equity markets. Although no formal valuation of the revised business plan has been completed, it is anticipated that the total business enterprise value associated with the modified plan or other economic distribution in connection with another resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, will be substantially below the valuation range contained in the modifications filed in October 2008 and may be equivalent to, or even less than, the amount of Delphi's postpetition obligations, including its borrowings under its debtor-in-possession financing facility. These factors also continue to delay Delphi's emergence from chapter 11 and its ability to refinance its Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility. To address the likelihood of continued low U.S. automotive production volumes, Delphi continues to implement a number of cash conservation measures, including temporary lay-offs and salaried benefit cuts for both active employees and retirees, delay of capital and other expenditures, permanent salaried work-force reductions and other cost saving measures to ensure adequate liquidity for operations until volumes recover or until the Company is able to complete further restructuring efforts in response to changes in vehicle markets. The Accommodation Agreement and support from GM coupled with savings realized as a result of significant cost cutting and cash conservation measures implemented by Delphi globally have provided Delphi with access to sufficient liquidity to fund its operations and remain in compliance with the covenants in the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and Accommodation Agreement into May 2009 as it continued discussions with its stakeholders on proposed modifications to the Plan. As noted above, Delphi, GM and the United States Treasury are continuing to discuss the terms of a global resolution of matters relating to GM's contribution to the resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. As part of the ongoing discussions, the parties are considering further amendments to the Amended MRA and Amended GSA, which may include among other things, a sale of one or more U.S. manufacturing sites to GM. Refer to Elements of Transformation Plan above. Until such time as the Term Sheet is agreed upon and even assuming that the Term Sheet comprehends additional liquidity support to facilitate Delphi's emergence from chapter 11 or another consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, liquidity is expected to remain constrained through the remainder of the year and Delphi must continue implementing and executing its cash

savings initiatives to preserve liquidity in this very difficult

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economic environment. Additionally, there can be no assurances that any liquidity support provided for in the Term Sheet or Delphi's initiatives will be sufficient to compensate for the liquidity shortfall anticipated as a result of the announced customer production cuts (refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q).

Delphi will not emerge from bankruptcy as a going concern unless and until Delphi is able to obtain approval of necessary modifications to the Plan that recognize the existing market conditions, or there is another consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Moreover, the continued forbearance by Delphi's lenders under the DIP financing and the effectiveness of any revised plan of reorganization are subject to a number of conditions, including the entry of certain orders by the Court and, with respect to the effectiveness of a plan, the obtaining of necessary emergence capital. There can be no assurances that such emergence capital will be obtained (or, if obtained, the terms thereof) or such other conditions will be satisfied. For a discussion of certain risks and uncertainties related to the Debtors' chapter 11 cases and reorganization objectives refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition, Delphi cannot assure that potential adverse publicity associated with the Chapter 11 Filings and the resulting uncertainty regarding its future prospects will not materially hinder its ongoing business activities and its ability to operate, fund and execute its business plan by impairing relations with existing and potential customers; negatively impacting its ability to attract, retain and compensate key executives and to retain employees generally; limiting its ability to obtain trade credit; and impairing present and future relationships with vendors and service providers. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to what values, if any, will be ascribed in the chapter 11 cases to each of these constituencies or what types or amounts of distributions, if any, they would receive. If certain requirements of the Bankruptcy Code are met, a plan of reorganization can be confirmed notwithstanding its rejection by a company's equity security holders and certain classes of creditors and notwithstanding the fact that such equity security holders and such classes of creditors do not receive or retain any property under the plan on account of their equity or creditor interests. Accordingly, the Company urges that appropriate caution be exercised with respect to existing and future investments in its common stock or other equity securities, or any claims relating to prepetition liabilities.

The Amended GSA and the Amended MRA became effective during the third quarter of 2008. The cost related to the remaining components of the transformation plan will be recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements as each other element of the Plan (as modified), including the remaining portions of the U.S. labor agreements, or as the terms of any future confirmed plan of reorganization, become effective. The confirmation and consummation of a plan of reorganization and the agreements incorporated therein will significantly impact Delphi's accounting for long-lived asset impairments and exit costs related to the sites planned for closure or consolidation, compensation costs for labor recognized over the term of the U.S. labor agreements, and the fair values assigned to assets and liabilities upon Delphi's emergence from chapter 11, among others. Such adjustments will have a material impact on Delphi's financial statements.

Reorganization Items

SOP 90-7 requires reorganization items such as revenues, expenses such as professional fees directly related to the process of reorganizing the Debtors under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, realized gains and losses, provisions for losses, and interest income resulting from the reorganization and restructuring of the business to be separately disclosed. Professional fees directly related to the reorganization include fees

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associated with advisors to the Debtors, unsecured creditors, secured creditors and unions. The Debtors' reorganization items consist of the following:

	(Income)/Expense Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 2008 (in millions)	
Salaried OPEB settlement (Note 10)	\$ (1,168)	\$
Professional fees directly related to reorganization	23	29
Interest income		(2)
Write off of previously capitalized fees or expenses related to the EPCA		79
Other	1	3
Total Reorganization Items	\$ (1,144)	\$ 109

Cash paid for professional fees was approximately \$21 million and \$18 million, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

Liabilities Subject to Compromise

As a result of the Chapter 11 Filings, the payment of prepetition indebtedness is subject to compromise or other treatment under the Debtors' plan of reorganization. Generally, actions to enforce or otherwise effect payment of prepetition liabilities are stayed. Although prepetition claims are generally stayed, at hearings held in October and November 2005, the Court granted final approval of the Debtors' first day motions generally designed to stabilize the Debtors' operations and covering, among other things, human capital obligations, supplier relations, customer relations, business operations, tax matters, cash management, utilities, case management, and retention of professionals. The following data regarding the number and amount of claims and proof of claims is unaudited.

The Debtors have been paying and intend to continue to pay undisputed postpetition claims in the ordinary course of business. In addition, pursuant to the Plan, the Debtors assumed most of their executory contracts and unexpired leases with respect to the Debtors' operations, and rejected certain of them, with the approval of the Court. As of March 31, 2009, the Debtors have received approximately 16,800 proofs of claim, a portion of which assert, in part or in whole, unliquidated claims. In addition, the Debtors have compared proofs of claim they have received to liabilities they have already scheduled and determined that there are certain scheduled liabilities for which no proof of claim was filed. In the aggregate, total proofs of claim and scheduled liabilities assert approximately \$34 billion in liquidated amounts, including approximately \$900 million in intercompany claims, and additional unliquidated amounts. As is typical in reorganization cases, differences between claim amounts listed by the Debtors in their Schedules of Assets and Liabilities (as amended) and claims filed by creditors will be investigated and resolved in connection with the claims reconciliation process or, if necessary, the Court will make the final determination as to the amount, nature, and validity of claims. Many of these claims have been found to be duplicative, based on contingencies that have not occurred, or are otherwise overstated, and therefore have been determined to be invalid. As a result, the aggregate amount of claims filed with the Court exceeds the amount that has been to date allowed by the Court. As of March 31, 2009, the Debtors have filed 33 omnibus claims objections that objected to claims on procedural or substantive grounds. Pursuant to these claims objections, the Debtors have objected to approximately 13,300 proofs of

claim asserting approximately \$9.9 billion in aggregate liquidated amounts plus additional unliquidated amounts. As of March 31, 2009, the Court has entered orders disallowing and/or claimants have withdrawn approximately 10,000 of those claims, which orders reduced the amount of asserted claims by approximately \$9.8 billion in aggregate liquidated amounts plus additional unliquidated amounts. In addition, the Court has entered an order modifying approximately 4,000 claims reducing the aggregate amounts asserted on those claims by \$351 million, which amounts are subject to further objection by the Debtors at a later date on any basis. The Debtors anticipate that additional proofs of claim will be the subject of future objections as such proofs of claim are reconciled. The determination of how these liabilities are to be

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settled and treated is set forth in the Plan. In light of the number of creditors of the Debtors, the claims resolution process may take considerable time to complete. Accordingly, the ultimate number and amount of allowed claims is not determinable at this time. Classification for purposes of these financial statements of any prepetition liabilities on any basis other than liabilities subject to compromise is not an admission against interest or a legal conclusion by the Debtors as to the manner of classification, treatment, allowance, or payment in the Debtors' chapter 11 cases, including in connection with any plan of reorganization that may be confirmed by the Court and that may become effective pursuant to an order of the Court. As of January 25, 2008, the total general unsecured claims, other than funded debt claims, against the Company had been reduced to an amount of approximately \$1.45 billion. Refer to Plan of Reorganization and Transformation Plan above for details on the chapter 11 cases.

SOP 90-7 requires prepetition liabilities that are subject to compromise to be reported at the amounts expected to be allowed, even if they may be settled for lesser amounts. The amounts currently classified as liabilities subject to compromise may be subject to future adjustments depending on Court actions, further developments with respect to disputed claims, determinations of the secured status of certain claims, the values of any collateral securing such claims, or other events.

Liabilities subject to compromise consist of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Pension obligations (Note 10)	\$ 5,347	\$ 5,321
Postretirement obligations other than pensions (Note 10)	31	1,201
Allowed GM general unsecured claim	2,500	2,500
Allowed GM administrative claim	1,628	1,628
Allowed IUE-CWA and USW claims	129	129
Debt and notes payable	1,984	1,984
Accounts payable	730	732
Junior subordinated notes due 2033	391	391
Securities & ERISA litigation liability (Note 11)	351	351
Supplemental executive retirement program	117	118
Other	227	228
Total Liabilities Subject to Compromise	\$ 13,435	\$ 14,583

The decrease in liabilities subject to compromise at March 31, 2009 is due to the impact of the termination of health care and life insurance benefits in retirement to salaried employees, retirees and surviving spouses effective March 31, 2009 (refer to Note 10. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits).

3. INVENTORIES, NET

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis (FIFO), or market, including direct material costs and direct and indirect manufacturing costs. A summary of inventories, net is shown below:

March 31, December 31,

	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
Productive material	\$ 600	\$ 663
Work-in-process and supplies	202	253
Finished goods	328	369
Total	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,285

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Other current assets consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Income and other taxes receivable	\$ 166	\$ 240
Prepaid insurance and other expenses	118	121
Deferred income taxes	85	96
Deposits to vendors	43	46
Notes receivable	20	28
Debt issuance costs	37	56
Other	15	26
Total	\$ 484	\$ 613

Other long-term assets consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Deferred income taxes	\$ 65	\$ 85
Notes receivable	19	21
Income and other taxes receivable	104	91
Goodwill	61	62
Intangible assets	26	28
Deferred charges	14	14
Other investments	24	25
Other	129	129
Total	\$ 442	\$ 455

5. LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Payroll-related obligations	\$ 244	\$ 207

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Employee benefits, including current pension obligations	127	136
Accrued income taxes	81	72
Taxes other than income	172	199
Warranty obligations (Note 6)	126	128
U.S. employee workforce transition program (Note 9)	105	115
Employee termination benefits and other exit costs (Note 7)	194	213
Interest on prepetition claims (Note 1)	415	415
Working capital backstop Steering Business (Note 2)	210	210
Derivative financial instruments (Note 14)	142	132
Other	348	344
Total	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,171

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Other long-term liabilities consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Workers compensation	\$ 311	\$ 325
Environmental (Note 11)	93	97
Extended disability benefits	61	60
Warranty obligations (Note 6)	207	236
Payroll-related obligations	29	35
Accrued income taxes	105	71
Other long-term debt (Note 8)	61	55
Derivative financial instruments (Note 14)	42	36
Other	105	113
Total	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,028

6. WARRANTY OBLIGATIONS

Delphi recognizes expected warranty costs for products sold principally at the time of sale of the product based on Delphi's estimate of the amount that will eventually be required to settle such obligations. These accruals are based on factors such as past experience, production changes, industry developments and various other considerations. Delphi's estimates are adjusted from time to time based on facts and circumstances that impact the status of existing claims.

The table below summarizes the activity in the product warranty liability for the three months ended March 31, 2009:

	Warranty Obligations (in millions)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 364
Provision for estimated warranties issued during the period	13
Provision for changes in estimate for preexisting warranties	(3)
Settlements made during the period (in cash or in kind)	(31)
Foreign currency translation and other	(10)
Balance at March 31, 2009	\$ 333

Approximately \$126 million and \$128 million of warranty obligations as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, is included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Approximately \$207 million and \$236 million of warranty obligations as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, is included in other long-term liabilities.

7. EMPLOYEE TERMINATION BENEFITS AND OTHER EXIT COSTS

Delphi continually evaluates alternatives to align its business with the changing needs of its customers and to lower the operating costs of the Company. This includes the realignment of its existing manufacturing capacity, facility closures, or similar actions in the normal course of business. These actions may result in voluntary or involuntary employee termination benefits, which are mainly pursuant to union or other contractual agreements. Voluntary termination benefits are accrued when an employee accepts the related offer. Involuntary termination benefits are accrued when Delphi commits to a termination plan and the benefit arrangement is communicated to affected employees, or when liabilities are determined to be probable and estimable, depending on the circumstances of the termination plan. Contract termination costs are recorded

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when contracts are terminated or when Delphi ceases to use the facility and no longer derives economic benefit from the contract. All other exit costs are accrued when incurred.

Delphi's employee termination benefit and other exit costs are undertaken as necessary to execute management's strategy, streamline operations, take advantage of available capacity and resources, and ultimately achieve net cost reductions. These activities generally fall into one of two categories:

- (1) Realignment of existing manufacturing capacity and closure of facilities and other exit or disposal activities, as it relates to executing the Company's strategy in the normal course of business.
- (2) Transformation plan activities, which support the Company's overall transformation initiatives announced in 2006, including selling or winding down non-core product lines, transforming its salaried workforce to reduce general and administrative expenses, and modifying labor agreements with its principal unions in the U.S.

The following table summarizes the employee termination benefit and other exit cost charges recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 by operating segment:

Segment	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
Electronics & Safety	\$ 17	\$ 28
Powertrain Systems	5	4
Electrical/Electronic Architecture	32	13
Thermal Systems	2	3
Automotive Holdings Group	9	43
Corporate and Other	(6)	
Continuing Operations	59	91
Discontinued Operations	(10)	35
Total	\$ 49	\$ 126
<i>Cost of sales</i>	55	86
<i>Selling, general and administrative expenses</i>	4	5
<i>Discontinued operations</i>	(10)	35

The table below summarizes the activity in the employee termination benefits and exit costs liability for the three months ended March 31, 2009:

Employee Termination Benefits Liability	Other Exit Costs Liability (in millions)	Total
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Accrual balance at December 31, 2008	\$	205	\$	45	\$ 250
Provision for estimated expenses incurred during the period		34		25	59
Provision for changes in estimates for preexisting programs		(10)			(10)
Payments made during the year		(65)		(26)	(91)
Severance reimbursed or reimbursable by GM under the Amended MRA		53			53
Foreign currency and other		(9)		(1)	(10)
Accrual balance at March 31, 2009	\$	208	\$	43	\$ 251

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Approximately \$194 million and \$213 million of the employee termination benefits and other exit costs accrual balance as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, is included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Approximately \$19 million and \$13 million of the employee termination benefits and other exit costs accrual balance as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, is included in other long-term liabilities. Approximately \$38 million and \$24 million of the employee termination benefits and other exit costs accrual balance as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, is included in liabilities held for sale.

Delphi has initiated several programs to streamline operations and lower costs. The following are details of significant charges during the three months ended March 31, 2009.

Realignment of existing manufacturing capacity and closure of facilities. As part of Delphi's ongoing efforts to lower costs and operate efficiently, the Electronics and Safety, Powertrain Systems, Electrical/Electronic Architecture, Thermal Systems and Automotive Holdings Group segments executed initiatives to realign manufacturing operations within North America to lower cost markets and to reduce headcount in line with the realigned manufacturing operations, and incurred approximately \$29 million of employee termination benefits and other related exit costs during the first quarter of 2009. Additionally, European, South American and Asian operations in the Electronics and Safety and Electrical/Electronic Architecture segments incurred \$11 million of employee termination benefits and other exit costs in conjunction with headcount reductions and programs related to the rationalization of manufacturing and engineering process. Offsetting these costs, was a change in estimate to a previously accrued liability related to settlements with the UAW and various other labor unions of \$7 million.

Transformation plan activities. As part of an effort to transform its salaried workforce and reduce general and administrative expenses, Delphi identified certain salaried employees in North America during the first quarter of 2009 for involuntary separation and incurred \$17 million in related employee termination benefits included in continuing operations. Delphi also incurred \$7 million of U.S. salaried separations recorded in discontinued operations. As a result of the Amended MRA, \$53 million of U.S. employee termination benefits have been or will be reimbursed by GM, of which \$44 million related to U.S. hourly separations and \$9 million related to U.S. salaried separations.

The following are details of significant charges during the three months ended March 31, 2008.

Realignment of existing manufacturing capacity and closure of facilities. As part of Delphi's ongoing efforts to lower costs and operate efficiently, Delphi's Electronics and Safety and Automotive Holdings Group segments plan to transfer core products manufactured at a shared location in Portugal to a lower cost market and exit non-core products from that facility and recognized employee termination benefits of \$44 million. Additionally, Electronics and Safety, Electrical / Electronic Architecture segment, Thermal Systems and the Automotive Holdings Group executed initiatives to realign manufacturing operations within North America to lower cost markets, and incurred approximately \$23 million of employee termination benefits and other related exit costs.

Transformation plan activities. As part of an initiative to sell or wind down non-core product lines, Delphi incurred employee termination benefits and other exit costs of \$31 million related to the closure of a manufacturing facility in Athens, Alabama during the first quarter of 2008, which related to the Steering Business and was recorded in loss from discontinued operations. As part of an effort to transform its salaried workforce and reduce general and administrative expenses, Delphi identified certain salaried employees in North America during the first quarter of 2008 for involuntary separation and incurred \$18 million in related employee termination benefits in the Electronics and Safety, Powertrain Systems, Electrical / Electronic

Architecture and Automotive Holdings Group segments.

Table of Contents**8. DEBT****Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and Accommodation Agreement**

During the first quarter of 2007, Delphi refinanced its prepetition and postpetition credit facilities by entering into a Revolving Credit, Term Loan, and Guaranty Agreement (the Refinanced DIP Credit Facility) to borrow up to approximately \$4.5 billion from a syndicate of lenders. During the second quarter of 2008, Delphi received Court approval and the required commitments from its lenders to amend and extend its Refinanced DIP Credit Facility (the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility), which amendments and extension became effective in May 2008. As a result of the amendment and restatement, the aggregate size of the facility was reduced from \$4.5 billion to \$4.35 billion, consisting of a \$1.1 billion first priority revolving credit facility (the Tranche A Facility or the Revolving Facility), a \$500 million first priority term loan (the Tranche B Term Loan) and a \$2.75 billion second priority term loan (the Tranche C Term Loan).

On November 7, 2008, Delphi filed a motion with the Court seeking authority to enter into the Accommodation Agreement allowing Delphi to retain the proceeds of its Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility, which otherwise matured on December 31, 2008. On December 3, 2008, the Court entered an order approving Delphi's motion and authorizing Delphi to enter into the Accommodation Agreement following the expiration of the applicable appeal period, assuming resolution of any objections filed in the interim. On December 12, 2008, Delphi satisfied the closing conditions set forth in the Accommodation Agreement and the Accommodation Agreement became effective. On January 30, 2009, Delphi reached agreement with its lenders to amend (the Amendment) the Accommodation Agreement. In support of Delphi's efforts to develop a modified reorganization plan adapted to the current global economic environment, the lenders agreed to modify certain financial covenants and pay-down requirements contained in the Accommodation Agreement. In addition, GM agreed to immediately accelerate payment of \$50 million in payables to Delphi under the Partial Temporary Accelerated Payments Agreement and to, no later than February 27, 2009, either accelerate payment of an additional \$50 million in payables under such agreement or increase from \$300 million to \$350 million the amount which it is committed to advance under the GM Advance Agreement. The Amendment and GM's agreement to accelerate payments were effective January 30, 2009; however, both agreements were subject to satisfaction of certain post-closing conditions, including Court approval and in the case of the Amendment, the payment of fees to the consenting lenders. The Company filed motions with the Court seeking approval of these agreements and authority to pay the applicable fees. Just prior to the hearing on such motions, the lenders and Delphi agreed to a further supplemental amendment to the Accommodation Agreement (the Supplemental Amendment), to further extend certain milestone dates, and on February 24, 2009 the Court approved the Amendment, the Supplemental Amendment and the amendment to the Partial Temporary Accelerated Payments Agreement. On March 31, 2009, Delphi entered into the Second Amendment to the Accommodation Agreement that included certain updated milestones and covenant provisions that were subsequently eliminated in the First Supplement entered on April 3, 2009. The First Supplement contained a number of new covenants and milestone requirements. On April 22, 2009, Delphi entered into the Second Supplement that, among other things, extended certain milestone dates.

In connection with the Second Amendment Delphi applied all previously collected interest payments in respect of the Tranche C Term Loan, approximately \$86 million, ratably as repayments of principal outstanding under the Tranche A Facility and Tranche B Term Loan. In conjunction with the effectiveness of the Second Supplement, \$25 million of amounts in a cash collateral account were ratably applied to pay down principal amounts outstanding under the Tranche A Facility and Tranche B Term Loan. In addition, the Second Supplement provides that all future Tranche C interest payments will be applied ratably to repayments of principal amounts outstanding under the Tranche A Facility and the Tranche B Term Loan until paid in full.

On May 7, 2009 Delphi entered into a further amendment (the Third Amendment) to the Accommodation Agreement, which further extended certain milestones dates in the Accommodation Agreement. The Third Amendment received interim approval on May 7, 2009 and became immediately effective, however, it is subject to certain post-closing conditions including receipt of final approval of the Court before May 23, 2009 and the payment of fees and certain expenses to consenting lenders. In conjunction with the effectiveness of the Third Amendment, \$45 million of amounts in a cash collateral account were

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ratably applied to pay down principal amounts outstanding under the Tranche A Facility and Tranche B Term Loan with the result that as of May 8, 2009, there remained approximately \$230 million and \$311 million outstanding under each facility, respectively. There also remained approximately \$2.75 billion outstanding under the Tranche C Term Loan.

Termination Date of the Accommodation Agreement

Under the Accommodation Agreement (as amended by the Amendment and Supplemental Amendment and the Second Amendment and Second Supplement), Delphi may continue using the proceeds of the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and the lenders have agreed, among other things, to forbear from the exercise of certain default-related remedies, in each case until the earlier to occur of (i) June 30, 2009; (ii) Delphi's failure to comply with its covenants, including the milestone dates described below, under the Accommodation Agreement or the occurrence of certain other events set forth in the Accommodation Agreement; and (iii) an event of default under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility (other than the failure to repay the loans under the facility on the maturity date or comply with certain other repayment provisions).

However, the Accommodation Agreement (as amended by the Third Amendment) contains certain milestone dates, which if not met require Delphi to apply the \$47 million currently held as cash collateral in the Basket (as defined below) to pay down a portion of the Tranche A Facility and Tranche B Term Loan (the Repayment Obligation) and may result in an event of default and termination of the accommodation period. Specifically, Delphi is required to deliver on or before May 21, 2009 to the agent under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility a detailed term sheet (the Term Sheet), which has been agreed to by both GM and the U.S. Treasury and which sets forth the terms of a global resolution of matters relating to GM's contribution to the resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, including, without limitation, all material transactions between Delphi and GM relevant to such resolution. The Accommodation Agreement further provides that the Repayment Obligation will be triggered and an event of default under the Accommodation Agreement will occur (i) on May 22, 2009 if the Term Sheet is not delivered by May 21, 2009, or (ii) in the event a majority of the Tranche A and Tranche B lenders who have signed the Accommodation Agreement or a majority of all lenders who have signed the Accommodation Agreement either (A) notify Delphi within 3 business days of delivery of the Term Sheet that the Term Sheet is not satisfactory or (B) fail to notify Delphi within such time period, that the Term Sheet is satisfactory. In addition, the accommodation period under the Accommodation Agreement will terminate (a) at any time during the occurrence and during the continuation of an event of default under the Accommodation Agreement resulting from a failure to timely deliver the Term Sheet or to satisfy the Repayment Obligation, in each case upon the direction by the Tranche A and Tranche B lenders who have signed the Accommodation Agreement or upon the direction of a majority of all lenders who have signed the Accommodation Agreement (or in any event, upon the expiration of a five business day period beginning upon such event of default, in the case of a failure to satisfy the Repayment Obligation) and (b) upon expiration of a five business day period beginning upon notice by the requisite lenders described above that the Term Sheet is not satisfactory or Delphi not receiving notice that the Term Sheet is satisfactory. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the accommodation period under the Accommodation Agreement will terminate on June 2, 2009, in the event that a majority of the Tranche A and Tranche B lenders who have signed the Accommodation Agreement and a majority of all lenders who signed the Accommodation Agreement had not notified Delphi that the Term Sheet is satisfactory on or before June 1, 2009.

Requirements of the Accommodation Agreement

Notwithstanding the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi is in default of the terms of its Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and as a result, as of December 12, 2008, the effective date of the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi is no longer able to make additional draws under the facility. However, under the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi is required to continue to comply with the provisions of the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility (as amended

and modified by the Accommodation Agreement). Additionally, prior to the effective date of the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi was required to and did the following (i) replace or cash collateralize, at 105% of the undrawn amount thereof, all outstanding letters of credit under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility that had not been collateralized prior to that date,

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and (ii) limit the aggregate principal amounts outstanding under the Tranche A Facility borrowings to no more than \$377 million.

In addition, in conjunction with the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi increased its pledge of the equity interests in Delphi's first-tier foreign subsidiaries from 65% to 100%, which triggered a deemed dividend for tax purposes (no additional cash taxes were incurred).

Prior to the effectiveness of the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi was permitted to and did provide cash collateral, in an aggregate amount of \$200 million, which was pledged to the administrative agent for the benefit of the lenders (Borrowing Base Cash Collateral). Upon Delphi's request, portions or all of the Borrowing Base Cash Collateral will be transferred back to Delphi provided that (i) Delphi is in compliance with the borrowing base calculation in the Accommodation Agreement, (ii) no event of default has occurred and (iii) Delphi maintains a Minimum Borrowing Base Cash Collateral Account Balance (as defined in the Accommodation Agreement) of \$160 million through and including April 18, 2009, \$115 million from April 19, 2009 until the Term Sheet has been approved by the lenders as set forth above, and thereafter at an amount set forth in the Term Sheet.

In conjunction with the Amendment, a separate cash collateral account of up to \$117 million (the Basket) was established, which solely for purposes of the prepayment provisions in the Accommodation Agreement is considered an offset to amounts outstanding under the Revolving Facility. As noted above, in conjunction with the Second Supplement and the Third Amendment, \$25 million and \$45 million from the Basket, respectively, was ratably applied to pay down principal amounts outstanding under the Tranche A Facility and Tranche B Term Loan. Remaining amounts in the Basket may be released to Delphi (and each such release may not be restored) if each of the following conditions is satisfied at the time of the release: (a) after giving effect to the release, Delphi is compliant with the mandatory prepayment provisions in the Accommodation Agreement and all other covenants in the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility as modified by the Accommodation Agreement and the Amendment, and (b) availability under the GM Advance Agreement has been increased to and remains at \$450 million. GM had previously agreed to increase amounts available under the GM Advance Agreement to \$450 million, subject to (i) GM not being notified by the President's Designee that such increase is not permitted in accordance with the provisions of GM's federal loans, (ii) Court approval, (iii) the GM board of directors' approval, (iv) Delphi and GM executing a definitive transaction agreement relating to the sale of Delphi's Steering Business, and (v) Court approval of the Steering Business Option Exercise Agreement. The Option Exercise Agreement contains a procedure for completing the definitive transaction agreement relating to the sale of the Steering Business to GM which, among other things, takes into account the terms of the Amended MRA and certain modifications set forth in the Option Exercise Agreement. Based on the terms of the Option Exercise Agreement and the Amended MRA, the terms upon which the Steering Business will be sold to GM have been substantially agreed by GM and Delphi. The Option Exercise Agreement is subject to conditions described in Note 15. Discontinued Operations. However, the U.S. Treasury objected to the proposed increase to GM's commitments under the GM Advance Agreement and as a result of such objections, Delphi adjourned the hearings on its motions to obtain Court approval of the amendments to the GM Advance Agreement and the Steering Business Option Exercise Agreement. To date, Delphi has been able to maintain sufficient liquidity to continue operations despite being prevented from effectuating the above-described increases in GM's commitments under the GM Advance Agreement. However, there can be no assurances this will continue to be the case, particularly in the absence of a near term agreement on a Term Sheet which comprehends additional liquidity support (refer to Liquidity Outlook in Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q).

Table of Contents**Terms of the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and Accommodation Agreement**

The facilities currently bear interest at the Administrative Agent's Alternate Base Rate (ABR) plus a specified percent, as detailed in the table below, and the amounts outstanding (in millions) and rates effective as of March 31, 2009 were:

	ABR plus	Borrowings as of March 31, 2009 (in millions)	Rates Effective as of March 31, 2009
Tranche A	5.00%	\$ 308	9.25%
Tranche B	5.00%	\$ 416	9.25%
Tranche C	6.25%	\$ 2,750	10.50%

The Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C facilities include an ABR floor of 4.25%.

The Company had \$107 million in letters of credit outstanding under the Revolving Facility as of March 31, 2009. The amount outstanding at any one time under the First Priority Facilities is limited by a borrowing base computation as described in the Accommodation Agreement. Under the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi is required to provide weekly borrowing base calculations to the bank lending syndicate. Based on the borrowing base computation in effect at March 31, 2009, as defined in the Accommodation Agreement, Delphi's borrowing base was reduced by a deduction of \$249 million for unrealized losses related to Delphi's hedging portfolio, which as of March 31, 2009 resulted in net losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI) of \$242 million pre-tax, primarily related to copper and Mexican Peso hedges, as further described in Note 14. Derivatives and Hedging Activities and Fair Value Measurements.

The Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility includes affirmative, negative and financial covenants that impose restrictions on Delphi's financial and business operations, including Delphi's ability, among other things, to incur or secure other debt, make investments, sell assets and pay dividends or repurchase stock. As long as the Facility Availability Amount (as defined in the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility) is equal to or greater than \$500 million, compliance with the restrictions on investments, mergers and disposition of assets does not apply (except with respect to investments in, and dispositions to, direct or indirect domestic subsidiaries of Delphi that are not guarantors). Delphi's Facility Availability Amount was less than \$500 million at March 31, 2009 as all commitments were cancelled with the effectiveness of the Accommodation Agreement on December 12, 2008.

The Accommodation Agreement also contains additional covenants, amends certain of the existing covenants in the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and includes additional events of default under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility. Additional covenants under the Accommodation Agreement include (i) a prescribed minimum borrower liquidity level, which in conjunction with the Second Supplement was set at \$25 million through the remainder of the accommodation period, (ii) a requirement to repay obligations under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility pursuant to an Accommodation Agreement borrowing base covenant, (iii) a requirement to repay obligations under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility to the extent any specified litigation proceeds are received in cash, (iv) a prohibition on the repatriation of cash from foreign subsidiaries as cash dividends, cash otherwise distributed in redemption of or in exchange for equity interests in foreign subsidiaries or through the repayment of notes unless used to repay obligations under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and (v) a requirement to repay \$60 million in obligations under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility in accordance

with the schedule set forth in the Accommodation Agreement.

Changes to covenants under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility include (i) a reduction in the cap on permitted debt and liens on assets of foreign subsidiaries, (ii) a reduction in the cap on net cash proceeds from asset sales before such proceeds must be utilized to repay the obligations under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility, (iii) modifications to certain debt and lien baskets, including permitting cash collateralization of letters of credit and an increase in secured hedging obligations and (iv) enhanced monthly financial reporting. The covenants require Delphi, among other things, to maintain a rolling 12-month cumulative Global EBITDAR (as defined in the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and

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Accommodation Agreement) for Delphi and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis. The covenants also impose restrictions on Delphi's derivative contracts. Refer to Note 14. Derivatives and Hedging Activities and Fair Value Measurements for more information. Delphi was in compliance with the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and Accommodation Agreement covenants as of March 31, 2009, including the Global EBITDAR covenant of \$(150) million.

The Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility also contains certain defaults and events of default customary for debtor-in-possession financings of this type. Upon the occurrence and during the continuance of any default in payment of principal, interest or other amounts due under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility, and interest on all outstanding amounts is payable on demand at 2% above the then applicable rate.

New events of default under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility include (i) any amendment, waiver, supplement or modification to the Amended GSA or the Amended MRA requiring Court approval that, taken as a whole, materially impairs the rights of Delphi or its affiliated debtors as borrowers or guarantors, materially reduces the amount, or decelerates the timing of, any material payments under either such agreement, if the Required Lenders object, (ii) any repudiation in writing or termination of the Amended GSA or the Amended MRA by any party thereto, or a failure to perform any obligation thereunder, which failure materially impairs the rights of Delphi thereunder, (iii) certain amendments, waivers, modifications, or supplementations of any term of the GM Advance Agreement or the Partial Temporary Accelerated Payments Agreement (as defined below), (iv) any event or condition that results in GM not funding amounts requested under the GM Advance Agreement and (v) the enforcement or failure to stay enforcement of a judgment or order against any borrower or guarantor with respect to any amounts advanced under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility.

In the first quarter of 2009, the Company received authority from the Court to pay applicable fees to various lenders in conjunction with the Amendment and Supplemental Amendment, and paid approximately \$16 million in fees to the consenting lenders for both amendments. Delphi also paid arrangement and other fees to various lenders associated with the amendments.

Advance Agreement and Liquidity Support from General Motors and Related Matters

Concurrently with the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility, Delphi entered into an agreement with GM whereby GM agreed to advance Delphi amounts anticipated to be paid following the effectiveness of the GSA and MRA (the GM Advance Agreement). The original GM Advance Agreement had a maturity date of the earlier of December 31, 2008, when \$650 million was to have been paid under the GSA and MRA and the date on which a plan of reorganization becomes effective. The original GM Advance Agreement provided for availability of up to \$650 million, as necessary for Delphi to maintain \$500 million of liquidity, as determined in accordance with the GM Advance Agreement. The amounts advanced accrue interest at the same rate as the Tranche C Term Loan on a paid-in-kind basis. The accrued interest on the advances made through the effectiveness of the Amended GSA and Amended MRA was cancelled due to the effectiveness of the Amended GSA and Amended MRA, as more fully described in Note 2. Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy, and Delphi was not able to redraw the original \$650 million facility amount.

On September 26, 2008, the Court granted Delphi's motion to amend the GM Advance Agreement to provide for a \$300 million facility, which could be drawn against from time to time as necessary for Delphi to maintain \$300 million of liquidity, as determined in accordance with the amendment to the GM Advance Agreement signed on August 7, 2008 and to give GM an administrative claim for all unpaid advances under such additional facility. Continued availability to draw against the additional \$300 million facility was conditioned upon Delphi filing a plan of reorganization and related disclosure statement in form and substance materially consistent with Section 5 of the Amended GSA and Section 7.01 of the Amended MRA which condition was satisfied with Delphi's filing of proposed

modifications to its previously confirmed plan of reorganization with the Court on October 3, 2008, and certain other conditions.

In support of Delphi's efforts to obtain the Accommodation Agreement, GM agreed to extend the term of the GM Advance Agreement, pursuant to the terms set forth in an amendment thereto filed with the Court on November 7, 2008 (as supplemented) (the GM Advance Agreement Amendment), through the earlier of

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(i) June 30, 2009, (ii) such date as Delphi files any motion seeking to amend the plan of reorganization in a manner that is not reasonably satisfactory to GM, (iii) the termination of the Accommodation Agreement or the accommodation period therein, or (iv) such date when a plan of reorganization becomes effective. The Court approved Delphi's motion to amend and extend the GM Advance Agreement concurrently with the approval of Delphi's motion seeking authority to enter into the Accommodation Agreement. Additionally, GM has agreed, subject to certain conditions, to accelerate payment of certain payables up to \$300 million to Delphi, pursuant to the Partial Temporary Accelerated Payments Agreement. As of March 31, 2009, GM had accelerated payment of \$200 million under such agreement and in April, GM accelerated the remaining \$100 million, therefore no amounts remain to be accelerated thereunder. The Partial Temporary Accelerated Payments Agreement provides that GM will generally recoup these accelerated payments over its three subsequent monthly payments on or after the date that GM's obligation to advance funds under the GM Advance Agreement terminates or advances made become due and payable in accordance with the GM Advance Agreement. Both the amendment to the GM Advance Agreement and the Partial Temporary Accelerated Payments Agreement were effective concurrent with the Accommodation Agreement, on December 12, 2008. Conforming amendments were made to the GM Advance Agreement and Partial Temporary Accelerated Payments Agreement contemporaneously with Court approval of the Amendment and Supplemental Amendment to the Accommodation Agreement as described above. Delphi and GM entered into subsequent amendments to the GM Advance Agreement to reflect the conditions pursuant to which GM will agree to increase the amounts available under such agreement, however, as noted in the immediately preceding section under Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and Accommodation Agreement, the U.S. Treasury objected to such amendments and Delphi adjourned the Court hearing seeking approval of the proposed amendments.

The GM Advance Agreement currently has a targeted cash balance amount of \$25 million and Delphi is required to use any free cash flow above the targeted cash balance amount (as determined in accordance with the GM Advance Agreement) to repay from time to time any amounts outstanding thereunder. As of March 31, 2009, \$253 million was outstanding pursuant to the GM Advance Agreement and \$47 million was available for future advances. There can be no assurances, however, that GM will have sufficient liquidity to continue to advance amounts under the GM Advance Agreement. Refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and Part II. Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for risks and uncertainties related to our business relationship with GM.

9. U.S. EMPLOYEE WORKFORCE TRANSITION PROGRAMS

The following table represents the activity in the U.S. employee workforce transition program liability for the three months ended March 31, 2009:

U.S. Employee Workforce Transition Program Liability

	Buydown Wage Liability	Pre-Retirement Program Liability (in millions)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 83	\$ 40	\$ 123
Payments		(13)	(13)
Balance at March 31, 2009	\$ 83	\$ 27	\$ 110

At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, \$105 million and \$115 million, respectively, of the U.S. employee workforce transition program liability is included in accrued liabilities, and \$5 million and \$8 million, respectively, is included in other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi had \$68 million of buydown wage liability recorded as a receivable from GM related to Delphi's buydown wage obligations pursuant to the terms of the Amended GSA (see Note 2. Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy).

Table of Contents**10. PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS**

Delphi sponsors pension plans covering unionized employees in the U.S., which generally provide benefits of stated amounts for each year of service, as well as supplemental benefits for employees who qualify for retirement before normal retirement age. Delphi also sponsors defined benefit plans covering U.S. salaried employees, with benefits generally based on years of service and salary history. Certain Delphi employees also participate in non-qualified pension plans covering executives, which are based on targeted wage replacement percentages and are unfunded. Delphi's funding policy with respect to its qualified plans is to contribute annually, not less than the minimum required by applicable laws and regulations, including the Bankruptcy Code. Certain of Delphi's non-U.S. subsidiaries also sponsor defined benefit pension plans, which generally provide benefits based on negotiated amounts for each year of service. Delphi's primary non-U.S. plans are located in France, Germany, Luxembourg, Mexico, Portugal, Korea, Turkey, Italy and the United Kingdom (UK). The UK and certain Mexican plans are funded quarterly.

Delphi froze the Salaried Plan, the Supplemental Executive Retirement Program (SERP), the ASEC Manufacturing Retirement Program, the Delphi Mechatronics Retirement Program and the PHI Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan effective September 30, 2008. Effective as of October 1, 2008, Delphi's existing Savings-Stock Purchase Program for Salaried Employees was renamed the Salaried Retirement Savings Program and was enhanced to provide a Delphi matching contribution and a 4% non-elective Delphi retirement contribution. Additionally, Delphi reached agreement with its labor unions resulting in a freeze of traditional benefit accruals under the Hourly Plan effective as of November 30, 2008. Certain collectively bargained hourly employees remain covered by the Hourly Plan's Individual Retirement Plan formula (a cash balance benefit providing an annual pay credit accrual of 5.4% of base wages).

On February 4, 2009, Delphi filed a motion with the Court seeking the authority to cease providing retiree medical and life insurance benefits (collectively OPEB) benefits in retirement to salaried employees, retirees, and surviving spouses after March 31, 2009. On February 24, 2009, the Court provisionally approved Delphi's motion to terminate such benefits effective March 31, 2009 based on the Court's finding that the Company had met its evidentiary burdens, subject to the appointment of a retirees' committee (the Retirees' Committee) to review whether it believes that any of the affected programs involved vested benefits (as opposed to at will or discretionary, unvested benefits). On March 11, 2009, the Court issued a final order approving Delphi's motion to terminate salaried OPEB benefits. The Court approved a settlement agreement (the Settlement), between Delphi and the Retirees' Committee and the Delphi Salaried Retirees' Association (the Association) settling any and all rights for the parties to appeal the Court's March 11, 2009 final order authorizing Delphi to terminate salaried OPEB benefits to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (the District Court). Pursuant to the Settlement, Delphi has agreed to provide the Retirees' Committee with consideration of \$9 million to resolve pending litigation, including withdrawing the appeals of the Retirees' Committee and the Association to the District Court. The consideration provided by Delphi under the Settlement includes an initial \$1 million payment in May 2009 to a hardship fund, subsequent monthly payments of \$1.25 million for five months beginning in June 2009, and a final \$1 million payment in November 2009. In addition, Delphi has agreed to contribute \$500,000 by May 1, 2009 toward the creation of a Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) and to reimburse up to an additional \$250,000 of reasonable legal expenses incurred by the counsel for the Retirees' Committee and the Association. Delphi has no future funding obligations or commitments to the VEBA. Following the initial payment by May 1, 2009 of the \$1.5 million, the District Court dismissed the appeal filed by the retirees with prejudice. Delphi recognized a salaried OPEB settlement gain from reorganization of \$1,168 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009. This settlement gain reflects the reversal of existing liabilities of \$1,173 million (\$1,181 million net of \$8 million to pay salaried OPEB claims incurred but not reported as of March 31, 2009) and the recognition of previously unamortized net gains included in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$4 million. The reorganization gain also reflects the impact of the \$9 million consideration to be provided for the Settlement described above.

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The amounts shown below reflect the defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 for U.S. and non-U.S. employees:

	Pension Benefits				Other Postretirement Benefits	
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		2009	2008
	2009	2008	2009	2008		
	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	(in millions)					
Service cost(a)	\$ 5	\$ 41	\$ 8	\$ 11	\$ 4	\$ 7
Interest cost	168	213	18	23	18	137
Expected return on plan assets	(146)	(218)	(14)	(23)		
Settlements			15	11	(1,177)	
Amortization of prior service costs	7	7	1	1	(24)	(27)
Amortization of actuarial losses	54	5	4	6	9	11
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 88	\$ 48	\$ 32	\$ 29	\$ (1,170)	\$ 128

(a) Includes \$9 million for the three month periods ended March 31, 2008 of costs previously accrued related to the U.S. employee workforce transition programs.

Net periodic benefit cost above reflects \$1 million and \$11 million that were included in loss from discontinued operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Refer to Note 2. Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy for information about the funding of Delphi's pension plans and excise taxes asserted by the IRS against Delphi.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Shareholder Lawsuits**

As previously disclosed, the Company, along with certain of its subsidiaries, current and former directors of the Company, and certain current and former officers and employees of the Company or its subsidiaries, and others are named as defendants in several lawsuits filed following the Company's announced intention to restate certain of its financial statements in 2005. These lawsuits (the Multidistrict Litigation) were coordinated for pretrial proceedings by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation and assigned to Hon. Gerald E. Rosen in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (the District Court). Set forth below is a description of the Multidistrict Litigation and a summary of a settlement concerning the Multidistrict Litigation.

The Multidistrict Litigation is comprised of lawsuits in three categories. One group of class action lawsuits, which is purportedly brought on behalf of participants in certain of the Company's and its subsidiaries' defined contribution employee benefit pension plans that invested in Delphi common stock, is based on allegations that the plans suffered losses as a result of alleged breaches of fiduciary duties under ERISA (the ERISA Action). A second group of class action lawsuits (the Securities Action) alleges, among other things, that the Company and certain of its current and former directors and officers and others made materially false and misleading statements in violation of federal

securities laws. The third group of lawsuits is comprised of shareholder derivative actions against certain current and former directors and officers of the Company (Shareholder Derivative Actions). A total of four complaints were filed: two in the federal court (one in the Eastern District of Michigan and another in the Southern District of New York) and two in Michigan state court. These suits alleged that certain current and former directors and officers of the Company breached a variety of duties owed by them to Delphi in connection with matters related to the Company's restatement of its financial results. The federal cases were coordinated with the securities and ERISA class actions in the Multidistrict Litigation. Following the filing on October 8, 2005 of the Debtors' petitions for reorganization relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, all the Shareholder Derivative Actions were

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administratively closed. For more details regarding the procedural history of the three categories of lawsuits, refer to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Following mediated settlement discussions, on August 31, 2007, representatives of Delphi, Delphi's insurance carriers, certain current and former directors and officers of Delphi named as defendants, and certain other defendants involved in the Multidistrict Litigation reached agreements with the Lead Plaintiffs in the Securities Action and the named plaintiffs in the ERISA Action to settle the claims asserted against them in those actions (the MDL Settlements).

On September 5, 2007 the District Court entered an order preliminarily certifying a class in the Securities Action and the ERISA Action, preliminarily approving the MDL Settlements, and scheduling a fairness hearing on November 13, 2007. On November 13, 2007, the District Court conducted the fairness hearing and took the matter under advisement. Separately, on October 29, 2007, the Court entered an order preliminarily approving the MDL Settlements subject to final consideration at the confirmation hearing on Delphi's plan of reorganization and the Court's consideration of certain objections that may be filed as to the MDL Settlements. On October 29, 2007, the Court lifted the automatic stay as to the discovery provided to the Lead Plaintiffs. On December 4, 2007, the District Court held another hearing to consider proposed modifications to the proposed settlement of the Securities Action (as modified, the Securities Settlement), and tentatively approved the Securities Settlement, after determining that the modifications were at least neutral to the class and may potentially provide a net benefit to the class.

The District Court approved the MDL Settlements (including the Securities Settlement) in an opinion and order issued on January 10, 2008 and amended on January 11, 2008, and the District Court entered an Order and Final Judgment dated January 23, 2008 in both the Securities Action and ERISA Action. One security holder appealed certain aspects of the District Court's opinion and order, as amended, approving the MDL Settlements. That appeal is pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

On January 25, 2008, the Court approved the MDL Settlements. Under the terms of the MDL Settlements, the Lead Plaintiffs in the Securities Action and the named plaintiffs in the ERISA Action will receive claims that will be satisfied through Delphi's Plan as confirmed by the Court pursuant to the confirmation order. Under the Securities Settlement, (i) the Lead Plaintiffs will be granted an allowed claim in the face amount of \$179 million, which will be satisfied by Delphi providing \$179 million in consideration in the same form, ratio, and treatment as that which will be used to pay holders of general unsecured claims under its Plan, and (ii) the class in the Securities Action will receive \$15 million to be provided by a third party, a distribution of insurance proceeds of up to approximately \$89 million, including a portion of the remainder of any insurance proceeds that are not used by certain former officers and directors who are named defendants in various actions, and a distribution of approximately \$2 million from certain underwriters named as defendants in the Securities Actions. In addition, Delphi's insurance carriers have also agreed to provide \$20 million to fund any legal expenses incurred by certain of the former officer and director named defendants in defense of any future civil actions arising from the allegations raised in the securities cases. If an individual plaintiff opts out of the settlement reached with the Lead Plaintiffs and ultimately receives an allowed claim in Delphi's chapter 11 cases, the amount received by the opt-out plaintiff will be deducted from the amount received by the class in the Securities Action. Delphi will object to any claims filed by opt-out plaintiffs in the Court, and will seek to have such claims expunged.

The settlement of the ERISA Action is structured similarly to the settlement reached with the Lead Plaintiffs. The claim of the named plaintiffs in the ERISA Action will be allowed in the amount of approximately \$25 million and will be satisfied with consideration in the same form, ratio, and treatment as that which will be used to pay holders of general unsecured claims under the plan of reorganization. The class in the ERISA Action will also receive a distribution of insurance proceeds in the amount of approximately \$22 million. Unlike the settlement of the Securities Action, no member of the class in the ERISA Action can opt out of the settlement.

Settlement amounts from insurers and underwriters were paid and placed in escrow by September 25, 2007, pending the effective date of the MDL Settlements.

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The MDL Settlements also provide for the dismissal with prejudice of the ERISA Action and Securities Action and a release of certain claims against certain named defendants, including Delphi, Delphi's current directors and officers, the former directors and officers who are named defendants, and certain of the third-party defendants. As provided in the confirmation order, the MDL Settlements are contingent upon the effective date of the Plan occurring as well as the payment of the \$15 million amount to be provided by a third party, and if, for any reason, these contingencies are not met, the MDL Settlements will become null and void. Delphi is in discussion with several of its stakeholders regarding potential modifications to the terms of the MDL Settlements that would allow for the MDL Settlements, as modified, to become effective in advance of the resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, however there can be no assurances that the parties will reach agreement on such modifications. If the MDL Settlements are terminated according to their terms, the parties will proceed in all aspects as if the MDL Settlements had not been executed and any related orders had not been entered.

The Company also received a demand from a shareholder that the Company consider bringing a derivative action against certain current and former directors and officers premised on allegations that certain current and former directors and officers made materially false and misleading statements in violation of federal securities laws and/or of their fiduciary duties. The Company appointed a committee of the Board of Directors (the Special Committee) to evaluate the shareholder demand. As a component of the MDL Settlements, the Special Committee determined not to assert these claims; however, it has retained the right to assert the claims as affirmative defenses and setoffs against any action to collect on a proof of claim filed by those individuals named in the demand for derivative action should the Company determine that it is in its best interests to do so.

As a result of the MDL Settlements, as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi has a liability of \$351 million recorded for this matter. Delphi maintains directors and officers insurance providing coverage for indemnifiable losses of \$100 million, subject to a \$10 million deductible, and a further \$100 million of insurance covering its directors and officers for nonindemnifiable claims, for a total of \$200 million. As part of the settlement, the insurers contributed the entire \$100 million of indemnifiable coverage, and a portion of the nonindemnifiable coverage. In conjunction with the MDL Settlements, Delphi expects recoveries of \$148 million for the settlement amounts provided to the plaintiffs from insurers, underwriters, and third-party reimbursements and will record such recoveries on the effective date of the MDL Settlements.

Salaried OPEB Settlement

The Court approved a settlement between Delphi and the group of retirees who had filed objections to Delphi's motion seeking the authority to cease providing health care and life insurance benefits in retirement to salaried employees, retirees, and surviving spouses as of March 31, 2009. Refer to Note 10. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits for more information.

Ordinary Business Litigation

Delphi is from time to time subject to various legal actions and claims incidental to its business, including those arising out of alleged defects, breach of contracts, product warranties, intellectual property matters, and employment-related matters.

Under section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, the filing of a bankruptcy petition automatically stays most actions against a debtor, including most actions to collect prepetition indebtedness or to exercise control over the property of the debtor's estate. Absent an order of the Court, substantially all prepetition liabilities are subject to settlement under a plan of reorganization. Refer to Note 2. Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy for details on the chapter 11 cases.

With respect to warranty matters, although Delphi cannot assure that the future costs of warranty claims by customers will not be material, Delphi believes its established reserves are adequate to cover potential warranty settlements. However, the final amounts required to resolve these matters could differ materially from the Company's recorded estimates. Additionally, in connection with the Separation, Delphi agreed to indemnify GM against substantially all losses, claims, damages, liabilities or activities arising out of or in

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connection with its business post-Separation for which it is determined Delphi has responsibility. Due to the nature of such indemnities, Delphi is not able to estimate the maximum amount thereof.

During the first quarter of 2008, Delphi recovered \$28 million from an affiliated supplier and recorded it as a reduction of warranty expense. Delphi began experiencing quality issues regarding parts purchased by Delphi's Thermal Systems segment during the third quarter of 2006 and established warranty reserves of approximately \$60 million to cover the cost of various repairs that may be implemented. The reserve has subsequently been adjusted for payments and settlements. As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the related reserve was \$12 million and \$17 million, respectively.

Environmental Matters

As previously disclosed, with respect to environmental matters, Delphi has received notices that it is a potentially responsible party (PRP) in proceedings at various sites, including the Tremont City Landfill Site (the Site) located in Tremont, Ohio, which is alleged to involve ground water contamination. In September 2002, Delphi and other PRPs entered into a Consent Order with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to perform a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (the Feasibility Study) concerning a portion of the Site. The Remedial Investigation and Alternatives Array Document were finalized in 2007. The Feasibility Study was approved (with modifications) by the EPA on November 25, 2008. On December 11, 2008, Delphi and the other PRPs filed a Notice of Objection and Invocation of Dispute Resolution with the EPA. Delphi and the other PRPs believe that the modifications to the Feasibility Study required by the EPA are not supported by the site assessment information developed to date, and would have the effect of unjustifiably increasing the likelihood of the EPA ultimately selecting excavation as the remedial approach for the Site. The dispute resolution process is pending. In the interim, Delphi and the other PRPs and the EPA are evaluating an additional remedial alternative for inclusion in the Feasibility Study. The additional remedy would involve installation of numerous wells at the Site for removal of liquid wastes. A Record of Decision is expected to be issued in 2009. Although Delphi believes that capping and future monitoring alone would be an appropriate and protective remedy, a different cleanup approach ultimately may be required for the Site. Because the manner of remediation is yet to be determined, it is possible that the resolution of this matter may require Delphi to make material future expenditures for remediation, possibly over an extended period of time and possibly in excess of existing reserves. As of March 31, 2009, Delphi has recorded its best estimate of its share of the remediation based on the removal of liquids remedy. However, if that remedy is not accepted, Delphi's expenditures for remediation could increase by \$11 million to \$15 million in excess of its existing reserves. Delphi will continue to reassess any potential remediation costs and, as appropriate, its environmental reserve as the investigation proceeds.

Delphi received a Notice of Intent to File Civil Administrative Complaint (Notice) from the EPA on May 30, 2008 regarding a June 2007 chlorine gas cylinder leak that occurred at the Saginaw, Michigan Delphi Steering facility. The Notice alleges that Delphi failed to properly notify agency officials about the leak or the presence of chlorine gas at the site, and describes the EPA's intent to seek approximately \$0.1 million in civil penalties relating to the incident. Although Delphi disagreed with certain of the agency's assertions, Delphi resolved the matter in February 2009 through signing a Consent Agreement and Final Order and paying a civil penalty of \$66,887.

As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, our reserve for environmental investigation and remediation was approximately \$103 million (of which \$10 million was recorded in accrued liabilities and \$93 million was recorded in other long-term liabilities) and \$106 million (of which \$9 million was recorded in accrued liabilities and \$97 million was recorded in other long-term liabilities), respectively. As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, \$93 million and \$95 million, respectively, of the reserve related to sites within the U.S. The amounts recorded take into account the fact that GM retained the environmental liability for certain inactive sites as part of the Separation. Addressing contamination at various sites, including facilities designated as non-core and slated for closure or sale, is required by the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act and various other federal, state or local laws and regulations and represent

management's best estimate of the cost to complete such actions. Management believes that its March 31, 2009 accruals will be adequate to cover the estimated liability for its exposure with respect to such matters and that these costs will

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be incurred over the next 20 years. However, as we continue the ongoing assessment with respect to such facilities, additional and perhaps material environmental remediation costs may require recognition, as previously unknown conditions may be identified. We cannot ensure that environmental requirements will not change or become more stringent over time or that our eventual environmental remediation costs and liabilities will not exceed the amount of our current reserves. In the event that such liabilities were to significantly exceed the amounts recorded, Delphi's results of operations could be materially affected.

Delphi estimates environmental remediation liabilities based on the most probable method of remediation, current laws and regulations and existing technology. Estimates are made on an undiscounted basis and exclude the effects of inflation. If there is a range of equally probable remediation methods or outcomes, Delphi accrues at the lower end of the range. At March 31, 2009, the difference between the recorded liabilities and the reasonably possible maximum estimate for these liabilities was approximately \$85 million.

Other

Delphi continues to pursue its transformation plan and continues to conduct additional assessments as the Company evaluates whether to permanently close or demolish one or more facilities as part of its restructuring activity. These assessments could result in Delphi being required to recognize additional and possibly material costs or demolition obligations in the future.

Concentrations of Risk

GM is Delphi's largest customer and accounted for 29% of its total net sales from continuing operations during the three months ended March 31, 2009, and a portion of Delphi's non-GM sales are to Tier 1 suppliers who ultimately sell its products to GM. GM accounts for 52% of Delphi's net sales in North America. Delphi's revenues have been and will continue to be affected by decreases in GM's business or market share. GM has reported a variety of challenges it is facing, including severe liquidity issues, its relationships with its unions and large shareholders and its cost and pricing structures as further described in Item 1A. Risk Factors of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and in Part II. Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Delphi's other domestic customers are facing similar pressures and challenges as those that GM is facing. Global sales to Ford Motor Company and Chrysler LLC (Chrysler) were approximately 7% and 1% of total sales during the three months ended March 31, 2009, respectively. In the accompanying balance sheet, Delphi has approximately \$23 million recorded as accounts receivable from Chrysler, which filed for reorganization relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code on April 30, 2009. Of this total, Delphi has collected approximately \$12 million subsequent to March 31, 2009 and prior to Chrysler's chapter 11 filing. In addition, Delphi has applied to be a participant in the U.S. government Auto Supplier Support Program relative to certain of its receivables from Chrysler. Of the remaining accounts receivable not collected, through April 30, 2009, approximately \$7 million is related to Chrysler entities not encompassed in Chrysler's chapter 11 filing.

12. INCOME TAXES

Generally, the amount of tax expense or benefit allocated to continuing operations is determined without regard to the tax effects of other categories of income or loss, such as OCI. However, an exception to the general rule is provided when there is a pre-tax loss from continuing operations and pre-tax income from other categories in the current year. The intraperiod tax allocation rules in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, (SFAS 109) related to items charged directly to OCI can result in disproportionate tax effects that remain in OCI until certain events occur.

As discussed in Note 10. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits, Delphi recognized a salaried OPEB settlement gain from reorganization of \$1,168 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2008, Delphi had disproportionate tax effects in OCI related to the salaried OPEB obligations of a \$52 million tax benefit. Delphi eliminated the disproportionate tax effect in OCI related to the salaried OPEB obligations on a pro rata basis based on the amount of the obligation that was settled. Accordingly,

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Delphi has recorded a \$52 million tax benefit in continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009.

13. WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES

Basic and diluted income (loss) per share amounts were computed using weighted average shares outstanding for each respective period. As a result of the market price of shares as compared to the price associated with outstanding options in the three months ended March 31, 2009 and the losses incurred in the three months ended March 31, 2008, the effect of potentially dilutive securities has been excluded from the calculation of loss per share as inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect.

Actual weighted average shares outstanding used in calculating basic and diluted income (loss) per share were:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 2008 (in thousands)	
Weighted average basic and diluted shares outstanding	564,637	563,646

Securities excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share because inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 2008 (in thousands)	
Anti-dilutive securities	46,543	66,696

14. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**Derivatives and Hedging Activities**

Delphi is exposed to market risk, such as fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and changes in interest rates, which may result in cash flow risks. To manage the volatility relating to these exposures, Delphi aggregates the exposures on a consolidated basis to take advantage of natural offsets. For exposures that are not offset within its operations, Delphi enters into various derivative transactions pursuant to its risk management policies, which prohibit holding or issuing derivative financial instruments for trading purposes, and designation of derivative instruments is performed on a transaction basis to support hedge accounting. The changes in fair value of these hedging instruments are offset in part or in whole by corresponding changes in the fair value or cash flows of the underlying exposures being hedged. Delphi assesses the initial and ongoing effectiveness of its hedging relationships in accordance with its documented policy. As of March 31, 2009, Delphi has entered into derivative instruments to hedge cash flows extending out to February 2011.

As of March 31, 2009, the Company had the following outstanding notional amounts related to commodity and foreign currency forward contracts that were entered into to hedge forecasted exposures:

Commodity	Quantity Hedged (in thousands)	Unit of Measure
Copper	69,280	pounds
Secondary Aluminum	15,309	pounds
Primary Aluminum	8,488	pounds
Natural Gas	802	MMBTU
Nickel	382	pounds

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Foreign Currency	(in millions)	
Korean Won	18,534	KRW
Mexican Peso	10,814	MXN
Hungarian Font	5,691	HUF
Japanese Yen	1,168	JPY
Romanian Leu	175	RON
Euro	147	EUR
New Turkish Lira	145	TRY
Polish Zloty	29	PLN
Singapore Dollar	20	SGD
South African Rand	19	ZAR

The Company had additional foreign currency forward contracts that individually amounted to less than \$10 million.

As of December 31, 2008, the fair value of derivative financial instruments recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as current assets were \$12 million, as current liabilities were \$132 million and as non-current liabilities were \$36 million. The fair value of derivative financial instruments recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2009 are as follows:

		Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives	
		March 31,	March 31,	
		Balance Sheet Location	Balance Sheet Location	Balance Sheet Location
		2009	2009	
		(in millions)		
Designated derivatives instruments:				
Commodity derivatives	Other Current Assets	\$	Accrued Liabilities	\$ 63
Foreign currency derivatives	Other Current Assets	1	Accrued Liabilities	79
Foreign currency derivatives*	Accrued Liabilities	12	Other Current Assets	
			Other Long-Term	
Commodity derivatives	Other Long-Term Assets		Liabilities	10
	Other Long-Term		Other Long-Term	
Foreign currency derivatives*	Liabilities	26	Liabilities	63
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments		\$ 39		\$ 215
Derivatives not designated:				
Commodity derivatives	Other Current Assets	\$	Accrued Liabilities	\$ 17
Foreign currency derivatives	Other Current Assets		Accrued Liabilities	13
Foreign currency derivatives*	Accrued Liabilities	18	Other Current Assets	
	Other Long-Term		Other Long-Term	
Foreign currency derivatives*	Liabilities	5	Liabilities	
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		\$ 23		\$ 30

* Derivative instruments within this category are subject to master netting arrangements and are presented on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheets in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 39, *Offsetting of*

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Amounts Related to Certain Contracts (An Interpretation of APB Opinion No. 10 and FASB Statement No. 105).

The fair value of the net liability position of Delphi's financial instruments increased from December 31, 2008 to March 31, 2009 primarily due to the increase in the market price of commodities and the adjustment for non-performance risk.

The effect of derivative financial instruments in the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 is as follows:

				Location of Gain (Loss)	
	Amount of Loss Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)	Location of Loss Reclassified from OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Loss Reclassified from OCI into Income (Effective Portion) (in millions)	Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
Designated derivatives instruments:					
Commodity derivatives	\$ (42)	Cost of sales	\$ (49)	Cost of sales	\$
Foreign currency derivatives	(73)	Cost of sales	(18)	Cost of sales	7
Total	\$ (115)		\$ (67)		\$ 7

				Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Derivatives not designated:					
Commodity derivatives				Cost of sales	\$ (15)
Foreign currency derivatives				Cost of sales	5
Total					\$ (10)

Gains and losses on derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges are recorded in OCI, to the extent that hedges are effective, until the underlying transactions are recognized in earnings. Unrealized amounts in OCI will fluctuate based on changes in the fair value of hedge derivative contracts at each reporting period. Net losses included in accumulated OCI as of March 31, 2009 were \$242 million pre-tax. Of this pre-tax total, a loss of approximately \$186 million is expected to be included in cost of sales within the next 12 months and a loss of approximately \$55 million is expected to be included in cost of sales in subsequent periods and a loss of approximately \$1 million is expected to be included in depreciation and amortization expense over the lives of the related fixed assets. Cash flow hedges are discontinued when it is no longer probable that the originally forecasted transactions will occur. The amount included in cost of sales related to hedge ineffectiveness was an approximate gain of \$7 million and \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The amount included in cost of sales related to the time value of options was not significant in the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

During the latter part of 2008 and through March 31, 2009, substantial volatility in the commodity and currency markets significantly impacted the price of commodities and foreign currency exchange rates that impact Delphi's operations. Two of Delphi's largest exposures, copper and the Mexican Peso to U.S. Dollar exchange rate, experienced substantial volatility during the first quarter of 2009. As a result of the market volatility, Delphi has experienced unrealized losses in its derivative contracts. As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi was in a net derivative liability position for its hedging portfolio. As discussed further under Fair Value Measurements below, Delphi's net derivative liability position was reduced to \$184 million as of March 31, 2009 and to \$168 million as of December 31, 2008. As a result of the net liability position for its hedging portfolio as of March 31, 2009, Delphi's borrowing base computation in effect

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at March 31, 2009, as further described in Note 8. Debt, included a deduction from its borrowing base of \$249 million.

The Accommodation Agreement imposes restrictions on Delphi's ability to enter into hedging transactions. Specifically, the Accommodation Agreement disallows any new hedging activity, with the exception of any transactions to offset existing hedge positions. Additionally, the Accommodation Agreement enables participant lenders to terminate hedging agreements if the aggregate liability of Delphi's hedge exposure exceeds \$500 million, as defined in the Accommodation Agreement.

Fair Value Measurements

All derivative instruments are required to be reported on the balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value reported currently through earnings unless the transactions qualify and are designated as normal purchases or sales or meet hedge accounting criteria. Delphi's derivative exposures are with counterparties with long-term investment grade credit ratings. Delphi estimates the fair value of its derivative contracts using an income approach based on valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single, discounted amount. Estimates of the fair value of foreign currency and commodity derivative instruments are determined using exchange traded prices and rates. Delphi also considers the risk of non-performance in the estimation of fair value, and includes an adjustment for non-performance risk in the measure of fair value of derivative instruments. The non-performance risk adjustment reflects the full credit default spread (CDS) applied to the net commodity and foreign currency exposures by counterparty. When Delphi is in a net derivative asset position, the counterparty CDS rates are applied to the net derivative asset position. When Delphi is in a net derivative liability position, estimates of Delphi's CDS rates are applied to the net derivative liability position.

In certain instances where market data is not available, Delphi uses management judgment to develop assumptions that are used to determine fair value. This could include situations of market illiquidity for a particular currency or commodity or where observable market data may be limited. In those situations, Delphi generally surveys investment banks and/or brokers and utilizes the surveyed prices and rates in estimating fair value.

As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi was in a net derivative liability position. As a result of Delphi's chapter 11 proceedings, CDS rates are currently not available for Delphi debt. As a result, Delphi obtained estimates of trading levels for its debt from investment banks as well as CDS rates for similarly situated entities to apply to its net derivative liability position for non-performance risk. The adjustment for non-performance risk reduced Delphi's net derivative liability position as of March 31, 2009 by \$140 million to \$184 million and as of December 31, 2008 by \$296 million to \$168 million. The reduction to the net derivative liability as of March 31, 2009 resulted in a decrease to pre-tax earnings of \$5 million, recorded as an increase to cost of sales. The remaining adjustment amount of \$135 million is reflected within equity as a component of OCI as it related to derivative financial instruments that qualify as hedges. There was no material adjustment for non-performance risk related to derivative assets as of March 31, 2009 or December 31, 2008 as Delphi's net derivative asset position at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 related to exposures with counterparties with investment grade credit ratings.

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As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi had the following assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
(in millions)				
As of March 31, 2009:				
Available for sale securities	\$ 22	\$ 16	\$ 6	\$
Foreign currency derivatives	1			1
Total	\$ 23	\$ 16	\$ 6	\$ 1
As of December 31, 2008:				
Available for sale securities	\$ 32	\$ 23	\$ 9	\$
Foreign currency derivatives	12			12
Total	\$ 44	\$ 23	\$ 9	\$ 12

As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi had the following liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
(in millions)				
As of March 31, 2009:				
Commodity derivatives	\$ 90	\$	\$	\$ 90
Foreign currency derivatives	94			94
Total	\$ 184	\$	\$	\$ 184
As of December 31, 2008:				
Commodity derivatives	\$ 99	\$	\$	\$ 99

Foreign currency derivatives	69				69
Total	\$ 168	\$	\$	\$	168

The following table summarizes the changes in Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the three months ended March 31, 2009.

Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3):

	Total				Changes to Unrealized	
	Fair Value	Realized/ Unrealized	Net	Transfers	Fair Value	Gains/ (Losses) on Instruments Still Held
	January 1, 2009	Gains/ (Losses)	Settlements	Into/ (Out of) Level 3	March 31, 2009	
	(in millions)					
Commodity and foreign currency derivatives	\$ (156)	\$ (115)	\$ 88	\$	\$ (183)	\$ (96)
Total Level 3 Fair Value	\$ (156)	\$ (115)	\$ 88	\$	\$ (183)	\$ (96)

15. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Court approval of Delphi's plan to dispose of the Steering Business and the Interiors and Closures Business triggered held for sale accounting under SFAS 144 in 2007.

Table of Contents**Steering and Halfshaft Business**

In the fourth quarter of 2007, Delphi executed a Purchase and Sale Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with an affiliate of Platinum Equity, LLC, Steering Solutions Corporation (Platinum), for the sale of the Steering Business and a Transaction Facilitation Agreement with GM (the Transaction Agreement). In February 2008, the Court issued an order authorizing Delphi to dispose of its Steering Business. Pursuant to the Amended MRA, GM has agreed that ownership of the Steering Business will transfer to GM if it is not sold to a third party by December 31, 2010. On March 3, 2009, Delphi and Platinum reached an agreement under which the Purchase Agreement was terminated (the Termination Agreement) and Delphi and GM reached an agreement (the Option Exercise Agreement), subject to GM receiving U.S. Treasury and GM board of directors approval and Delphi receiving Court approval, under which GM will exercise its option to purchase the Steering Business as contemplated under the Amended MRA to allow a wholly-owned subsidiary of GM to purchase the Steering Business free and clear of all liens and encumbrances other than certain permitted encumbrances (the Steering Purchase). GM has agreed to guaranty the payment and performance of its wholly-owned subsidiary's obligations under the definitive transaction agreements to be entered into pursuant to the Option Exercise Agreement.

The Option Exercise Agreement contains a procedure for completing the definitive transaction agreement relating to the sale of the Steering Business to GM which, among other things, takes into account the terms of the Amended MRA and certain modifications set forth in the Option Exercise Agreement. Based on the terms of the Option Exercise Agreement and the Amended MRA, the terms upon which the Steering Business will be sold to GM have been substantially agreed to by GM and Delphi. Delphi agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to obtain Court approval of the Option Exercise Agreement on or before March 24, 2009, and Delphi and GM agreed to use their reasonable best efforts to obtain Court approval of the Steering Purchase and assignment and assumption of contracts on or before April 23, 2009 and to close the Steering Purchase on or before April 30, 2009. For a detailed description of the terms of the Option Exercise Agreement refer to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. On March 23, 2009 GM received a written notice from the U.S. Treasury objecting to GM's entry into the Option Exercise Agreement. In its notice, the U.S. Treasury stated that it would reconsider such objection upon further review of the proposal. In order to provide the U.S. Treasury with additional time to consider the option to purchase the Steering Business, Delphi adjourned the Court hearing seeking approval of agreement until May 21, 2009. As discussed in Note 2. Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy, discussions on a Term Sheet continue and it is anticipated that such discussions will include a final resolution regarding the Steering Business and other Delphi non-core manufacturing facilities and product lines.

On September 30, 2008, in conjunction with the effectiveness of the Amended MRA, Delphi received and recorded as a deferred liability a \$210 million advance on working capital recovery from GM related to the Steering Business. During the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, Delphi recorded income of \$31 million, net of tax, and a loss of \$77 million, net of tax, respectively, due to the results of operations and adjustment of assets held for sale to fair value of the Steering Business.

Interiors and Closures Business

Delphi and certain of its affiliates closed on the sale of the Interiors and Closures Business to Inteva Products, LLC (Inteva), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Renco Group, on February 29, 2008. Delphi received proceeds from the sale of approximately \$98 million consisting of \$63 million of cash (less \$23 million of cash at an overseas entity that was included in the sale) and the remainder in notes at fair value. During the first quarter of 2008, as a result of the operating results and sale of the Interiors and Closures Business, Delphi recorded income of \$18 million, net of tax.

The Interiors and Closures Business, through the date of the sale, and the Steering Business are reported as discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of operations and statement of cash flows for the three months

ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. The assets and liabilities of the Steering Business are reported in assets and liabilities held for sale in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents**Results of Discontinued Operations**

The results of the discontinued operations are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 2008 (in millions)	
Sales:		
Steering Business	\$ 358	\$ 569
Interiors and Closures Business		241
Total sales	\$ 358	\$ 810
Income (loss) before income taxes (including loss attributable to noncontrolling interest and equity income, net of tax)	\$ 33	\$ (55)
Provision for income taxes	(2)	(4)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 31	\$ (59)
<i>Steering Business</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>(77)</i>
<i>Interiors and Closures Business</i>		<i>18</i>

Assets and liabilities of the Steering Business are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 20	\$ 20
Accounts receivable	328	299
Inventory	158	152
Other current assets	23	24
Long-term assets	22	2
Assets held for sale	\$ 551	\$ 497
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 37	\$ 30
Accounts payable	176	174
Accrued liabilities	94	68
Other long-term liabilities	21	21
Liabilities held for sale	\$ 328	\$ 293

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Cash flows from operating activities for discontinued operations are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
(Gain) charge related to assets held for sale	\$ (20)	\$ 7
Pension and other postretirement benefit expenses	1	11
U.S. employee workforce transition program charges		1
Changes in net operating assets	19	35
Total	\$	\$ 54
<i>Steering Business</i>		24
<i>Interiors and Closures Business</i>		30

16. OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET

Other income (expense), net included:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
Interest income	\$ 3	\$ 13
Other, net	6	6
Other income, net	\$ 9	\$ 19

17. ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

The results of operations, including the gain or loss on divestitures, associated with Delphi's acquisitions and divestitures described below were not significant to the consolidated financial statements in any period presented, and the divestitures did not meet the discontinued operations criteria.

Automotive Holdings Group Segment

Bearings Business Product Sale On January 15, 2008, the Debtors filed a motion to sell Delphi's bearings business (the Bearings Business). On January 25, 2008, the Court approved the bidding procedures authorizing Delphi to commence an auction under section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code. On February 21, 2008, the Debtors announced that they had entered into a purchase agreement with Kyklos, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Hephaestus Holdings, Inc. and an affiliate of KPS Special Situations Fund II, L.P. (Kyklos), which was the successful bidder at the auction

held on February 19, and 20, 2008. The Court entered the order confirming the sale of the Bearings Business to Kyklos on March 19, 2008. The 2007 annual revenues for the Bearings Business were \$280 million, which included \$108 million of intra-segment sales. During the first quarter of 2008, Delphi recognized a charge of \$30 million, included in cost of sales, related to the assets held for sale of the Bearings Business. The sale occurred on April 30, 2008, and Delphi received net proceeds from this sale of approximately \$15 million.

North American Brake Product Asset Sale On September 17, 2007, Delphi and TRW Integrated Chassis Systems, LLC signed an Asset Purchase Agreement for the sale of certain assets for Delphi's North American brake components machining and assembly assets (North American Brake Components) primarily located at its Saginaw, Michigan; Spring Hill, Tennessee; Oshawa, Ontario, Canada; and Saltillo, Mexico facilities. The 2007 annual revenues for North American Brake Components were \$568 million. The sale occurred in the first quarter of 2008 and resulted in a gain of \$5 million, which was recorded as a reduction to

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cost of sales. Additionally, Delphi received proceeds from this sale of approximately \$38 million during the first quarter of 2008.

Global Suspension and Brakes Business Sale On March 31, 2009, Delphi announced that it had entered into an asset sale and purchase agreement with BeijingWest Industries Co., Ltd. for the sale of Delphi's remaining chassis business, the global suspension and brakes business, whereby Beijing West Industries Co., Ltd. will acquire machinery and equipment, intellectual property and certain real property. The carrying value of the net assets to be sold approximates \$100 million as of March 31, 2009. Certain customer and supplier contracts will also be assumed and/or assigned to BeijingWest Industries Co., Ltd. Delphi filed a motion with the Court on March 31, 2009 requesting a hearing on April 23, 2009, to approve bidding procedures, and a hearing on May 21, 2009, to authorize and approve the sale of the assets. The Court approved bidding procedures for the sale of these assets on April 23, 2009 which will result in held for sale accounting under SFAS 144 in the second quarter of 2009. Delphi expects the hearing to proceed on May 21, 2009 and the closing of the sale to occur during the fourth quarter of 2009.

Powertrain Systems Segment

Global Exhaust Business Sale On June 27, 2008, the Debtors announced their intention to sell Delphi's global exhaust business relating to the design and manufacture of the exhaust system front exhaust module including catalytic converters and exhaust manifolds (the Exhaust Business). On December 17, 2008, Delphi received approval from the Court for the sale of assets related to the Exhaust Business to Bienes Turgon S.A. de C.V. (Bienes Turgon) for \$17 million (subject to adjustments). The Exhaust Business revenues for 2008 were approximately \$317 million. On April 30, 2009, Delphi finalized the sale of the assets and shares related to the Company's global exhaust business in Blonie, Poland; Clayton, Australia; Port Elizabeth, South Africa; joint venture interests in Monterrey, Mexico; technical centers in Auburn Hills, Michigan; and Bascharage, Luxembourg. As part of this transaction, the sale of assets to Bienes Turgon from the remaining two locations (Gurgaon, India and Shanghai, China) is expected to close during the second half of 2009, and Delphi recognized a charge of \$14 million in cost of sales during the fourth quarter of 2008 and a reduction of \$1 million in cost of sales during the first quarter of 2009 related to the assets held for sale of the Exhaust Business. Although Delphi is divesting its Exhaust Business, the Company intends to continue to provide full engine management systems, including air and fuel management, and combustion and valve-train technology.

Catalyst Product Line Sale On September 28, 2007, Delphi closed on the sale of its original equipment and aftermarket catalyst business (the Catalyst Business) to Umicore for approximately \$67 million which included certain post-closing working capital adjustments. Delphi recorded the loss of \$30 million on the sale of the Catalyst Business in cost of sales in the third quarter of 2007. The Catalyst Business revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 were \$249 million. During the first quarter of 2008, Delphi and Umicore agreed on final working capital adjustments and Delphi received a payment of \$9 million, of which \$6 million offset a receivable recognized during 2007 and \$3 million was recorded as a reduction to cost of sales.

Electronics and Safety Segment

Held-For-Sale Gain In 2008, Delphi made the decision to divest a certain manufacturing business in Germany. Based on an estimate of anticipated proceeds, Delphi recognized a charge of \$13 million, included in cost of sales, in the fourth quarter of 2008 and recognized a gain of \$1 million during the first quarter of 2009 related to the assets held for sale. The divestiture is expected to occur during 2009.

18. SEGMENT REPORTING

Delphi's operating structure consists of its core business within four segments that support its previously identified strategic product lines, as well as the Automotive Holdings Group, consisting of business operations

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to be sold or wound down. An overview of Delphi's reporting segments, which are grouped on the basis of similar product, market and operating factors, follows:

Electronics and Safety, which includes audio, entertainment and communications, safety systems, body controls and security systems, displays, mechatronics and power electronics, as well as advanced development of software and silicon.

Powertrain Systems, which includes extensive systems integration expertise in gasoline, diesel and fuel handling and full end-to-end systems including fuel injection, combustion, electronics controls, exhaust handling, and test and validation capabilities.

Electrical/Electronic Architecture, which includes complete electrical architecture and component products.

Thermal Systems, which includes Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems, components for multiple transportation and other adjacent markets, and powertrain cooling and related technologies.

Automotive Holdings Group, which includes various non-core product lines and plant sites that do not fit Delphi's future strategic framework.

Corporate and Other, which includes the Product and Service Solutions business which is comprised of independent aftermarket, diesel aftermarket, original equipment service and medical systems, in addition to the expenses of corporate administration, other expenses and income of a non-operating or strategic nature, and the elimination of inter-segment transactions and charges related to U.S. employee workforce transition programs.

Delphi also has non-core steering and halfshaft product lines and interiors and closures product lines that are reported in discontinued operations. Previously, the steering and halfshaft product line was a separate operating segment and the interiors and closures product line was part of the Automotive Holdings Group segment. Refer to Note 15. Discontinued Operations for more information.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1. Basis of Presentation, except that the disaggregated financial results for the segments have been prepared using a management approach, which is consistent with the basis and manner in which management internally disaggregates financial information for the purposes of assisting internal operating decisions. Generally, Delphi evaluates performance based on stand-alone segment operating income and operating income before depreciation and amortization, including long-lived asset and goodwill impairment charges, transformation and rationalization charges and discontinued operations (OIBDAR) and accounts for inter-segment sales and transfers as if the sales or transfers were to third parties, at current market prices. Delphi's management believes that OIBDAR is a meaningful measure of performance and it is used by management and the Board of Directors to analyze Company and stand-alone segment operating performance. Management also uses OIBDAR for planning and forecasting purposes.

Certain segment assets, primarily within the Electronics and Safety segment, are utilized for operations of other core segments. Income and expense related to operation of those assets, including depreciation, are allocated to and included within the measures of segment profit or loss of the core segment that sells the related product to the third parties.

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Included below are sales and operating data for Delphi's segments for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

	Electronics and Safety	Powertrain Systems	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Thermal Systems	Automotive Holdings Group	Corporate and Other	Total
	(in millions)						
For the Three Months Ended:							
March 31, 2009							
Net sales to GM and affiliates	\$ 164	\$ 155	\$ 193	\$ 124	\$ 23	\$ 75	\$ 734
Net sales to other customers	351	413	608	146	93	180	1,791
Inter-segment net sales	21	67	23	16	8	(135)	
Total net sales	\$ 536	\$ 635	\$ 824	\$ 286	\$ 124	\$ 120	\$ 2,525
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 48	\$ 49	\$ 47	\$ 16	\$ 2	\$ 10	\$ 172
Operating (loss) income	\$ (160)	\$ (139)	\$ (178)	\$ (43)	\$ (15)	\$ 1	\$ (534)
OIBDAR	\$ (91)	\$ (80)	\$ (97)	\$ (25)	\$ (5)	\$ 7	\$ (291)
Equity (loss) income	\$ (4)	\$ (3)	\$ 1	\$	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (8)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$	\$	\$ 4
March 31, 2008							
Net sales to GM and affiliates	\$ 349	\$ 308	\$ 403	\$ 296	\$ 195	\$ 90	\$ 1,641
Net sales to other customers	818	866	1,137	251	280	259	3,611
Inter-segment net sales	48	109	44	27	42	(270)	
Total net sales	\$ 1,215	\$ 1,283	\$ 1,584	\$ 574	\$ 517	\$ 79	\$ 5,252
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 64	\$ 68	\$ 45	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ 16	\$ 222
Operating (loss) income	\$ (80)	\$ (13)	\$ (6)	\$ 26	\$ (70)	\$ (124)	\$ (267)
OIBDAR	\$ 27	\$ 62	\$ 60	\$ 45	\$ 30	\$ (70)	\$ 154
Equity income	\$	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$ 3	\$ 11
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$	\$ 6	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$	\$ 1	\$ 12

Delphi's management relies on segment OIBDAR as a key performance measure. OIBDAR is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, including long-lived asset and goodwill impairment charges, transformation and rationalization charges related to plant consolidations, plant wind-downs and discontinued operations. Segment OIBDAR should not be considered a substitute for results prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to operating income, which is the most directly comparable financial measure to OIBDAR that is in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Segment OIBDAR, as determined and measured by Delphi, should also not be compared to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

The calculation of OIBDAR, as derived from operating income, is as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Electronics and Safety	Powertrain Systems	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Thermal Systems	Automotive Holdings Group	Corporate and Other	Total
	(in millions)						
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009:							
Operating income (loss)	\$ (160)	\$ (139)	\$ (178)	\$ (43)	\$ (15)	\$ 1	\$ (534)
Depreciation and amortization	48	49	47	16	2	10	172
Transformation and rationalization charges:							
Employee termination benefits and other exit costs	17	5	32	2	9	(6)	59
Other transformation and rationalization costs	4	5	2		(1)	(1)	9
Discontinued operations						3	3
OIBDAR	\$ (91)	\$ (80)	\$ (97)	\$ (25)	\$ (5)	\$ 7	\$ (291)

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Other transformation and rationalization costs for the three months ended March 31, 2009 primarily includes \$12 million of workers compensation liabilities assumed by GM. These costs were offset by approximately \$7 million of costs necessary to implement information technology systems to support finance, manufacturing and product development initiatives.

	Electronics and Safety	Powertrain Systems	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Thermal Systems	Automotive Holdings Group	Corporate and Other	Total
	(in millions)						
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2008:							
Operating income (loss)	\$ (80)	\$ (13)	\$ (6)	\$ 26	\$ (70)	\$ (124)	\$ (267)
Depreciation and amortization	64	68	45	15	14	16	222
Transformation and rationalization charges:							
U.S. employee workforce transition program charges						36	36
Employee termination benefits and other exit costs	28	4	13	3	43		91
Loss on divestitures					30		30
Other transformation and rationalization costs	15	3	8	1	5	27	59
Discontinued operations					8	(25)	(17)
OIBDAR	\$ 27	\$ 62	\$ 60	\$ 45	\$ 30	\$ (70)	\$ 154

Other transformation and rationalization costs for the three months ended March 31, 2008 primarily includes approximately \$21 million of costs necessary to implement information technology systems to support finance, manufacturing and product development initiatives; and approximately \$16 million of costs related to Delphi's engineering and manufacturing footprint rotation, certain plant consolidations and closures, and startup costs related to the consolidation of many staff administrative functions into a global business service group

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Certain events have occurred subsequent to March 31, 2009 that do not impact the reported balances or results of operations as of that date, but are material to the Company's ongoing operations. These events are listed below.

Anaheim Land Sale

On April 20, 2009, Delphi closed on the sale of a parcel of land located in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, California to Birtcher Anaheim Magnolia Avenue LLC (the Buyer), and received proceeds of \$20 million. The sale is expected to result in a gain of approximately \$16 million in the second quarter of 2009.

Accommodation Agreement

On April 2, 2009, the Court approved on an interim basis the Second Amendment entered into on March 31, 2009, as supplemented by certain further modifications to the Accommodation Agreement and the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility by the Supplemental Amendment, subject to requisite lender approval of those modifications. On April 3, 2009, the requisite approval of the lenders was obtained. On April 3, 2009, Delphi entered into the First Supplement. On April 22, 2009, Delphi entered into a further supplement (the Second Supplement) to the Second Amendment. The Second Supplement received the required lender consent and was immediately effective, however, it was subject to certain post-closing conditions. On April 23, 2009, the Court approved on a final basis the Second Amendment as supplemented by the First Supplement and Second Supplement (the Supplemental Amendment). On May 7, 2009 Delphi entered into a further amendment (the Third Amendment) to the Accommodation Agreement, which further extended certain milestones dates in the Accommodation Agreement. Refer to Note 8. Debt for further information on the conditions of the Supplemental Amendment.

Table of Contents**20. DEBTORS CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Basis of Presentation**

Condensed Combined Debtors-in-Possession Financial Statements The financial statements contained within this note represent the condensed combined financial statements for the Debtors only. Delphi's non-Debtor subsidiaries are treated as non-consolidated affiliates in these financial statements and as such their net income is included as Equity income (loss) from non-Debtor affiliates, net of tax in the statement of operations and their net assets are included as Investments in non-Debtor affiliates in the balance sheet. The Debtors' financial statements contained herein have been prepared in accordance with the guidance in SOP 90-7.

Intercompany Transactions Intercompany transactions between Debtors have been eliminated in the financial statements contained herein. Intercompany transactions between the Debtors and non-Debtor affiliates have not been eliminated in the Debtors' financial statements. Therefore, reorganization items, net included in the Debtors Statement of Operations, liabilities subject to compromise included in the Debtors' Balance Sheet, and reorganization items and payments for reorganization items, net included in the Debtors' Statement of Cash Flows are different than Delphi Corporation's consolidated financial statements. As approved by the Court on January 25, 2008, the Debtors sold investments in non-Debtor affiliates in the amount of \$1.4 billion to a non-Debtor affiliate and received a note receivable from non-Debtor affiliates. During the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, the Debtors did not receive dividends from non-Debtor affiliates. Dividends from non-Debtor affiliates are not eliminated in the Condensed Combined Debtors-in-Possession Statements of Operations and therefore would be recorded in equity income from non-Debtor affiliates, net of tax.

Contractual Interest Expense and Interest Expense on Unsecured Claims Contractual interest expense represents amounts due under the contractual terms of outstanding debt, including debt subject to compromise for which interest expense is not recognized in accordance with the provisions of SOP 90-7. Delphi did not record contractual interest expense on certain unsecured prepetition debt during the six months ended June 30, 2007. In September 2007, Delphi began recording prior contractual interest expense related to certain prepetition debt because it became probable that the interest would become an allowed claim based on the provisions of the plan of reorganization filed with the Court in September 2007 and confirmed, as amended, on January 25, 2008. The confirmed plan of reorganization also provided that certain holders of allowed unsecured claims against Delphi will be paid postpetition interest on their claims, calculated at the contractual non-default rate from the petition date through January 25, 2008, when the Company ceased accruing interest on these claims. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi had accrued interest of \$415 million in accrued liabilities in the accompanying balance sheet for prepetition claims. As discussed in Note 2. Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy, on October 3, 2008, Delphi filed modifications to its confirmed plan of reorganization that, if approved by the Court, would eliminate postpetition interest on prepetition debt and allowed unsecured claims. Accordingly, Delphi anticipates that it will be relieved of this liability if and when the modifications are approved.

Income Tax Benefit Delphi recorded income tax benefit of \$52 million and income tax expense of \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2009, Delphi recognized \$52 million tax benefit in continuing operations related to the elimination of the disproportionate tax effects in OCI related to the salaried OPEB obligation which was settled during the same period

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Assets Other current assets consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Taxes other than income	\$ 10	\$ 10
Prepaid insurance and other expenses	64	70
Deposits to vendors	34	36
Debt issuance costs	37	56
Other	15	32
Total	\$ 160	\$ 204

Other long-term assets consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Long-term notes receivable	\$ 19	\$ 21
Income taxes receivable	45	45
Goodwill	37	37
Intangible assets	16	18
Deferred charges	10	10
Other investments	16	22
Other	74	67
Total	\$ 217	\$ 220

Liabilities Accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Payroll related obligations	\$ 38	\$ 39
Employee benefits, including current pension obligations	80	84
Taxes other than income	33	36
Warranty obligations	74	74
U.S. employee workforce transition program	105	115
Employee termination benefits and other exit costs	80	81
Interest on prepetition claims	415	415
Working capital backstop Steering Business	210	210

Other		182		264
Total		\$ 1,217	\$	1,318

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Employee benefit and other consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)	
Workers compensation	\$ 311	\$ 325
Environmental	86	90
Extended disability benefits	61	60
Warranty	116	130
Other long-term debt	19	20
Other	130	131
Total	\$ 723	\$ 756

Assets Held for Sale The assets held for sale by the Debtors at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 include the net assets held for sale of the non-Debtor affiliates of \$430 million and \$263 million, respectively, which was reclassified from investments in non-Debtor affiliates. During the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, the Debtor assets held for sale were revalued based on the expected proceeds, resulting in a gain related to the assets held for sale of \$20 million and a loss of \$7 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**CONDENSED COMBINED DEBTORS-IN-POSSESSION STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)**
(Non-filed entities, principally non-U.S. subsidiaries, excluded from consolidated Debtor group)

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
Net sales	\$ 1,029	\$ 2,328
Operating expenses:		
Cost of sales, excluding items listed below	1,268	2,489
Depreciation and amortization	83	115
Selling, general and administrative	132	225
Total operating expenses	1,483	2,829
Operating loss	(454)	(501)
Interest expense (contractual interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$161 million and \$113 million, respectively)	(131)	(95)
Other expense, net	(4)	
Reorganization items, net	1,159	(100)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense and equity income	570	(696)
Income tax benefit (expense)	52	(3)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity income	622	(699)
Equity (loss) income from non-consolidated affiliates, net of tax	(7)	7
Income (loss) from continuing operations before discontinued operations and equity income from non-Debtor affiliates	615	(692)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	25	(82)
Equity (loss) income from non-Debtor affiliates, net of tax	(88)	185
Net income (loss)	552	(589)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest		
Net income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$ 552	\$ (589)

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CONDENSED COMBINED DEBTORS-IN-POSSESSION BALANCE SHEET
(Non-filed entities, principally non-U.S. subsidiaries, excluded from consolidated Debtor group)

	March 31,		December 31,
	2009		2008
	(Unaudited)		(in millions)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 61	\$	231
Restricted cash	410		355
Accounts receivable, net:			
General Motors and affiliates	523		670
Other third parties	336		385
Non-Debtor affiliates	253		249
Notes receivable from non-Debtor affiliates	97		77
Inventories, net	471		493
Other current assets	160		204
Assets held for sale	485		333
Total current assets	2,796		2,997
Long-term assets:			
Property, net	1,165		1,182
Investments in affiliates	229		251
Investments in non-Debtor affiliates	752		1,104
Notes receivable from non-Debtor affiliates	1,429		1,429
Other long-term assets	217		220
Total long-term assets	3,792		4,186
Total assets	\$ 6,588	\$	7,183
 LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT			
Current liabilities not subject to compromise:			
Short-term debt	\$ 3,942	\$	3,635
Accounts payable	473		551
Accounts payable to non-Debtor affiliates	486		535
Accrued liabilities	1,217		1,318
Liabilities held for sale	262		149
Total current liabilities	6,380		6,188
Long-term liabilities not subject to compromise:			
Employee benefits and other	723		756
Total long-term liabilities	723		756
Liabilities subject to compromise	13,516		14,664

Total liabilities	20,619	21,608
Stockholders' deficit:		
Total Delphi stockholders' deficit	(14,031)	(14,425)
Noncontrolling interest		
Total stockholders' deficit	(14,031)	(14,425)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 6,588	\$ 7,183

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CONDENSED COMBINED DEBTORS-IN-POSSESSION STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Non-filed entities, principally non-U.S. subsidiaries, excluded from consolidated Debtor group)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (369)	\$ (555)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(45)	(105)
Proceeds from sale of property	4	11
Proceeds from divestitures	1	85
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	(55)	
Proceeds from notes receivable from non-Debtor affiliates		100
Other, net	5	(12)
Discontinued operations	(1)	(38)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(91)	41
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net repayments of borrowings under amended and restated debtor-in-possession facility	(146)	
Net borrowings under refinanced debtor-in-possession facility		452
Repayments of borrowings under other debt agreements	(1)	(4)
Issuance costs related to the Accommodation Agreement	(16)	
Net borrowings under GM liquidity support agreements	453	
Net cash provided by financing activities	290	448
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(170)	(66)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	231	113
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 61	\$ 47

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations (MD&A) is intended to help you understand the business operations and financial condition of Delphi Corporation (referred to as Delphi, the Company, we, or our). The MD&A should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the accompanying notes as well as the MD&A included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Executive Summary of Business

Delphi Corporation is a global supplier of vehicle electronics, transportation components, integrated systems and modules and other electronic technology. In addition, our technologies are present in communication, computer, energy and medical applications. We operate in extremely competitive markets. Our customers select us based upon numerous factors, including technology, quality, delivery and price. Our efforts to generate new business do not immediately affect our financial results, because supplier selection in the auto industry is generally finalized several years prior to the start of production of the vehicle. As a result, business that we win in 2009 will generally not impact our financial results until 2011 or beyond.

In light of the increasingly challenging economics in the U.S. automotive industry in recent years, we determined that it was necessary to address and resolve our United States (U.S.) legacy liabilities, product portfolio, operational issues and profitability requirements so as to be able to transform our business to meet such challenges. As a result, we intensified our efforts during 2005 to engage our labor unions, as well as General Motors Corporation (GM), in discussions seeking consensual modifications that would permit us to align our U.S. operations to our strategic portfolio and be competitive with our U.S. peers, and to obtain financial support from GM to implement our restructuring plan. Despite significant efforts to reach a resolution, we determined that these discussions were not likely to lead to the implementation of a plan sufficient to address our issues on a timely basis and that we needed to pursue other alternatives to preserve value for our stakeholders.

Accordingly, to transform and preserve the value of the Company, which required resolution of existing legacy liabilities and the resulting high cost of U.S. operations, on October 8, 2005 (the Petition Date), Delphi and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries (the Initial Filers) filed voluntary petitions for reorganization relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the Bankruptcy Code) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the Court), and on October 14, 2005, three additional U.S. subsidiaries of Delphi (together with the Initial Filers, collectively, the Debtors) filed voluntary petitions for reorganization relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (collectively, the Debtors' October 8, 2005 and October 14, 2005 filings are referred to herein as the Chapter 11 Filings) in the Court. The Court is jointly administering these cases as In re Delphi Corporation, et al., Case No. 05-44481 (RDD). Although we have accomplished many of our transformation objectives, we have not been able to access the necessary emergence capital to emerge from chapter 11. We continue to operate our business as debtors-in-possession under the jurisdiction of the Court and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and orders of the Court. Delphi's non-U.S. subsidiaries were not included in the Chapter 11 Filings, continue their business operations without supervision from the Court and are not subject to the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code.

Substantial uncertainty and a significant decline in capacity in the credit markets, the global economic downturn generally and the current economic climate in the automotive industry have adversely impacted Delphi's ability to develop a revised recapitalization plan and successfully consummate a confirmed plan of reorganization or other consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Delphi continues comprehensive discussions with all of its stakeholders that have a continuing economic interest in its reorganization cases to formulate further plan

modifications. In connection with those discussions, Delphi made further revisions to its business plan consistent with the extremely low volume production environment in the global automotive industry and depressed global capital and equity markets. Although no formal valuation of the revised business plan has been completed, it is anticipated that the total business enterprise value associated with the modified

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plan or other economic distribution in connection with another resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, will be substantially below previously contemplated valuation ranges included in the proposed Plan and subsequent proposed modifications to the Plan filed with the Court in October 2008 and may be equivalent to, or even less than, the amount of Delphi's postpetition obligations, including its borrowings under its debtor-in-possession financing facility. These factors also continue to delay Delphi's emergence from chapter 11 and its ability to refinance its Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility.

To address the likelihood of continued low U.S. automotive production volumes, Delphi continues to implement a number of cash conservation measures, including temporary lay-offs and salaried benefit cuts for both active employees and retirees, delay of capital and other expenditures, permanent salaried work-force reductions and other cost saving measures to ensure adequate liquidity for operations until volumes recover or until the Company is able to complete further restructuring efforts in response to changes in consumer trends and market conditions. The Accommodation Agreement and support from GM coupled with savings realized as a result of significant cost cutting and cash conservation measures implemented by Delphi globally have provided Delphi with access to sufficient liquidity to fund its operations and remain in compliance with the covenants in the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and Accommodation Agreement into May 2009 as it continued discussions with its stakeholders on proposed modifications to the Plan or another consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Delphi, GM and the United States Treasury are continuing to discuss the terms of a global resolution of matters relating to GM's contribution to the resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. As part of the ongoing discussions, the parties are considering further amendments to the Amended MRA and Amended GSA, which may include among other things, a sale of one or more U.S. manufacturing sites to GM. Refer to "Elements of Transformation Plan" below. Until such time as the Term Sheet is agreed upon and even assuming that the Term Sheet comprehends additional liquidity, liquidity is expected to remain constrained through the remainder of the year and Delphi must continue implementing and executing its cash savings initiatives to preserve liquidity in this very difficult economic environment. Additionally, there can be no assurances that the Term Sheet or Delphi's initiatives will be sufficient to compensate for the liquidity shortfall anticipated as a result of the announced customer production cuts (refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q).

We anticipate dramatically lower production volumes throughout the second and third quarters of 2009 given the recently announced production shutdowns by both GM and Chrysler, which will likely result in significantly lower receivables, earnings and a subsequent reduction in cash flow toward the beginning of the third quarter. There can be no assurances, particularly given the current constraints in the credit markets, that we will be able to maintain access to existing financing sources or secure additional financing as necessary to supplement the loss in liquidity resulting from such dramatically lower volumes. We must continue implementing and executing our cash savings initiatives to preserve liquidity in this very difficult economic environment. However, there can be no assurances that such initiatives will be able to offset the impact of a prolonged shut down and that we will not require supplemental liquidity even beyond any contemplated by the Term Sheet. The failure to secure adequate supplemental liquidity will put increased stress on our ability to continue to fund our North American operations, benefit from any recovery of volumes when GM, Chrysler and other customers restart manufacturing operations and may hinder our ability to remain compliant with the financial covenants in our Accommodation Agreement. We may need to sharply curtail operations, including the temporary or permanent shutdown of one or more operations in North America to remain in compliance and if we cannot remain in compliance, even with such actions, our lenders under the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility may seek to foreclose upon substantially all of our assets and proceed toward a sale or liquidation. Refer to Part II. Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Delphi will not emerge from bankruptcy as a going concern unless and until Delphi is able to obtain approval of necessary modifications to the Plan that recognize the existing market conditions, or there is another consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Moreover, the continued forbearance by Delphi's lenders under the DIP financing and the effectiveness of any revised plan of reorganization are subject to a number of conditions, including

the entry of certain orders by the Court and, with respect to the effectiveness of a plan, the obtaining of necessary emergence capital. There can be no assurances that such emergence capital will be obtained (or, if obtained, the terms thereof) or such other conditions will be satisfied. For a

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discussion of certain risks and uncertainties related to the Debtors' chapter 11 cases and reorganization objectives refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition, Delphi cannot assure that potential adverse publicity associated with the Chapter 11 Filings and the resulting uncertainty regarding its future prospects will not materially hinder its ongoing business activities and its ability to operate, fund and execute its business plan by impairing relations with existing and potential customers; negatively impacting its ability to attract, retain and compensate key executives and to retain employees generally; limiting its ability to obtain trade credit; and impairing present and future relationships with vendors and service providers. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to what values, if any, will be ascribed in the chapter 11 cases to each of these constituencies or what types or amounts of distributions, if any, they would receive. If certain requirements of the Bankruptcy Code are met, a plan of reorganization can be confirmed notwithstanding its rejection by a company's equity security holders and certain classes of creditors and notwithstanding the fact that such equity security holders and such classes of creditors do not receive or retain any property under the plan on account of their equity or creditor interests. Accordingly, the Company urges that appropriate caution be exercised with respect to existing and future investments in its common stock or other equity securities, or any claims relating to prepetition liabilities.

Plan of Reorganization and Transformation Plan**Elements of Transformation Plan**

The Plan and Disclosure Statement outlined Delphi's transformation centering around five core areas, as detailed below, including agreements reached with each of Delphi's principal U.S. labor unions and GM. The Plan incorporates, approves, and is consistent with the terms of each agreement. On October 3, 2008, Delphi filed modifications to the Plan and related modifications to the Disclosure Statement with the Court, which as detailed below reflect the substantial progress Delphi has made in implementing each area of its transformation plan.

GM Conclude negotiations with GM to finalize financial support for certain of Delphi's legacy and labor costs and to ascertain GM's business commitment to Delphi going forward.

Delphi and GM have entered into comprehensive settlement agreements consisting of the Global Settlement Agreement, as amended (the "GSA") and the Master Restructuring Agreement, as amended (the "MRA"). The GSA and the MRA, as amended through January 25, 2008, comprised part of the Plan and were approved in the order confirming the Plan on January 25, 2008. The GSA and the MRA provided that such agreements were not effective until and unless Delphi emerges from chapter 11. However, as part of Delphi's overall negotiations with its stakeholders to further amend the Plan and emerge from chapter 11 as soon as practicable, Delphi agreed with GM and filed further amendments to the GSA and MRA (the "Amended MRA") with the Court on September 12, 2008 and subsequently entered into an additional amendment to the GSA as of September 25, 2008 (as so amended, the "Amended GSA"). On September 26, 2008, Delphi received the consent of its labor unions to implement certain aspects of the agreements as described in more detail below. The Court approved such amendments on September 26, 2008 and the Amended GSA and Amended MRA became effective on September 29, 2008. These amended agreements include provisions related to the transfer of certain legacy pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and became effective independent of and in advance of substantial consummation of an amended plan of reorganization. The effectiveness of these agreements resulted in a material reduction in Delphi's liabilities and future expenses related to U.S. hourly workforce benefit programs.

Global Settlement Agreement The Amended GSA resolves outstanding issues between Delphi and GM, including: litigation commenced in March 2006 by Delphi to terminate certain supply agreements with GM; all potential claims and disputes with GM arising out of the separation of Delphi from GM in 1999, including certain post-separation claims and disputes; the proofs of claim filed by GM against Delphi in Delphi's chapter 11 cases; GM's treatment under

a Delphi plan of reorganization; and various other legacy U.S. hourly workforce benefit issues. Except for the second step of the transfer of a substantial portion of the assets and liabilities under the Delphi Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan (the Hourly Plan) as specifically

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noted below, the obligations under the Amended GSA are not conditioned on the effectiveness of an amended plan of reorganization.

The Amended GSA addresses commitments by Delphi and GM regarding other U.S. hourly workforce postretirement health care benefits and employer-paid postretirement basic life insurance benefits (OPEB), pension obligations, and other GM contributions with respect to labor matters and releases.

Hourly Pension Plan Settlement – First Pension Transfer to GM On September 26, 2008, Delphi received the consent of its labor unions and approval from the Court to transfer certain assets and liabilities of the Hourly Plan to the GM Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan pursuant to section 414(l) of the Internal Revenue Code (the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer). Pursuant to the Amended GSA, the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer is to occur in two separate steps with the first step sufficient to avoid an Hourly Plan accumulated funding deficiency for the plan year ended September 30, 2008. The first step occurred on September 29, 2008 and Delphi transferred liabilities of approximately \$2.6 billion and assets of approximately \$0.5 billion from the Hourly Plan to the GM Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan, representing 30% and 10% of the projected benefit obligation and plan assets, respectively, as of September 29, 2008 (the First Pension Transfer). The First Pension Transfer was accounted for as a settlement under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 88, *Employer’s Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Defined Benefit Pension Plans and for Termination Benefit* (SFAS 88) in the third quarter of 2008, and the obligations of the Hourly Plan were remeasured prior to the transfer occurring.

Hourly Pension Plan Settlement – Second Pension Transfer to GM The second step of the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer (the Second Pension Transfer), will occur upon the effectiveness of an amended plan of reorganization that (i) provides for the treatment of GM’s claims and releases as set forth in the Amended GSA, including the delivery of preferred stock to satisfy GM’s allowed administrative claim as described below, and (ii) contains interpretive provisions required by the Amended GSA regarding conflicts between such a plan and the Amended GSA. Due to the effectiveness of the Second Pension Transfer being contingent upon Delphi’s emergence from chapter 11, it does not meet the criteria for settlement accounting as of March 31, 2009. Delphi will continue to account for the remaining pension liability under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87, *Employer’s Accounting for Pensions*, until such time that it is settled, which is currently anticipated to be upon emergence from chapter 11.

Hourly Plan Freeze and Triggering of Benefit Guarantees As provided for under certain union settlement agreements and implementation agreements, Delphi froze its Hourly Plan for future benefit accruals as of November 30, 2008. In addition, as a result of the triggering of the benefit guarantees, certain eligible hourly employees will receive up to seven years of credited service under the pension and OPEB plans sponsored by GM.

Hourly OPEB Settlement and OPEB Reimbursement from GM On September 23, 2008, Delphi received approval from the Court and on September 26, 2008 received the consent of its labor unions to cease providing traditional U.S. hourly OPEB. In addition, upon effectiveness of the Amended GSA, GM assumed financial responsibility for all Delphi traditional hourly OPEB liabilities from and after January 1, 2007. GM assumed approximately \$6.8 billion of postretirement benefit liabilities for certain of the Company’s active and retired hourly employees. The assumption of the traditional hourly OPEB liability by GM and GM’s agreement to reimburse postretirement benefit expenses through the administrative transfer date of February 1, 2009 was accounted for as a settlement under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106, *Employer’s Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*, in the third quarter of 2008. During the first quarter of 2009, GM funded an additional \$25 million of OPEB payments made to the hourly workforce, of which \$19 million was reimbursement for amounts paid by Delphi during the quarter prior to the administrative transfer and \$6 million was applied to the receivable from GM at December 31, 2008. Refer to Note 10. Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

Allowed GM Administrative and General Unsecured Claims In connection with the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer, GM will receive an allowed administrative claim in the amount of up to \$2.1 billion, to be provided in two steps. Upon completion of the First Pension Transfer on September 29, 2008, GM received a

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claim equivalent to 77.5% of the net unfunded liabilities transferred, or \$1.6 billion. Upon completion of the Second Pension Transfer, which will occur upon the effectiveness of an amended plan of reorganization that satisfies the requirements of the Amended GSA, GM will receive the balance of the \$2.1 billion claim. Of the \$2.1 billion administrative claim, \$1.6 billion was recognized and included in the reorganization gain in 2008 and \$427 million will be granted and recognized by Delphi when the remaining assets and liabilities allocable to certain participants of the Hourly Plan included in the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer are transferred to the GM Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan. The amount of the claim to be granted upon completion of the Second Pension Transfer is not dependent upon the amount of the assets and liabilities at the time of the transfer.

Upon Delphi's emergence from bankruptcy, the plan of reorganization may, subject to certain conditions, satisfy GM's administrative claim through the issuance of non-voting convertible preferred stock, provided that (i) Delphi's exit financing does not exceed \$3.0 billion (plus a revolving credit facility), (ii) no equity securities are issued that are senior to or pari passu with GM's preferred stock, (iii) the plan of reorganization provides for the GM releases as described in the Amended GSA, and (iv) the plan of reorganization contains interpretive provisions required by the Amended GSA regarding conflicts between such a plan and the Amended GSA.

With respect to GM's claims in the Company's chapter 11 cases, GM under the Amended GSA has agreed to a general unsecured claim of \$2.5 billion, primarily for OPEB and special attrition programs for the U.S. hourly workforce, and to subordinate its recovery on such claim until other general unsecured creditors (other than holders of claims arising from Delphi's trust preferred securities) have achieved a recovery of 20% of the allowed amount of their claims. Once Delphi's other general unsecured creditors have received a distribution of 20% of the allowed amount of their claims, if there is any remaining value to be distributed, GM would receive a distribution on its general unsecured claim until it has received a 20% distribution on such claim amount. Once GM has received a 20% distribution on its general unsecured claim, and if there is any remaining value to be distributed, any additional distributions would be shared ratably between GM and Delphi's other general unsecured creditors.

On October 3, 2008, Delphi filed proposed modifications to the Plan and related modifications to the Disclosure Statement with the Court, which contained an updated business plan associated with a mid-point total enterprise business valuation of \$7.2 billion, and contemplated that Delphi would need to raise approximately \$3.75 billion of emergence capital through a combination of term debt and rights to purchase equity. However, since the filing of the proposed modifications, substantial uncertainty and a significant decline in capacity in the credit markets, the global economic downturn generally and the current economic climate in the automotive industry, have adversely impacted Delphi's ability to develop a revised recapitalization plan and successfully consummate a confirmed plan of reorganization or other consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Delphi continued comprehensive discussions with all of its stakeholders that have a continuing economic interest in its reorganization cases to formulate further plan modifications. In connection with those discussions, Delphi made further revisions to its business plan consistent with the extremely low volume production environment in the global automotive industry and depressed global capital and equity markets. Although no formal valuation of the revised business plan has been completed, it is anticipated that the total business enterprise value associated with the revised plan or other economic distribution in connection with another resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, will be substantially below the valuation range contained in the modifications filed in October 2008 and may be equivalent to, or even less than, the amount of Delphi's postpetition obligations, including its borrowings under its debtor-in-possession financing facility. Accordingly, we believe it is likely that (i) we will not be able to satisfy all the conditions for the receipt by GM of the preferred stock or that the economic value of reorganized Delphi will exceed \$7.13 billion and (ii) GM will not receive a distribution on account of its general unsecured claim. However, if there are distributions, pursuant to the Amended GSA, 50% of all distributions, that would otherwise be made to GM on account of its administrative claim would be made to holders of general unsecured claims until such holders have received distributions on account of their general unsubordinated unsecured claims equal in value of up to \$300 million. As part of the May 21, 2009 milestone under the Accommodation Agreement requiring Delphi to submit the Term Sheet, Delphi is

continuing

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discussions on proposed modifications to the Plan, and further amendments to the Amended GSA and Amended MRA and expects that the Term Sheet will include agreement on sources of supplemental liquidity to enable Delphi to continue financing its operations until such time as the transactions in the Term Sheet can be implemented and Delphi is able to emerge from chapter 11 or another consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases is reached. However, as discussions are ongoing, we can provide no assurances that this will be the case.

GM and certain related parties and Delphi and certain related parties have exchanged broad, global releases, effective as of the effective date of the Amended GSA (which releases do not apply to certain surviving claims as set forth in the Amended GSA). In addition to providing a release to GM, the Company agreed to withdraw with prejudice the sealed complaint (the GM Complaint) filed against GM in the Court on October 5, 2007.

Allowed IUE-CWA and USW Claims General unsecured claims in the amounts of \$126 million and \$3 million were granted to the International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine and Furniture Workers-Communication Workers of America (IUE-CWA) and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union and its Local Union 87L (the USW), respectively, under the respective labor settlement agreements.

Special Attrition Programs Previously recognized GM general unsecured claims of \$333 million primarily related to the 2006 U.S. hourly workforce attrition programs previously reimbursed by GM have been forgiven and subsumed in the overall \$2.5 billion allowed general unsecured claim granted to GM, as discussed above. As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi's receivable from GM related to the funding of the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW) buydown arrangements under the 2007 U.S. hourly workforce special attrition programs was \$68 million. Refer to Note 9. U.S. Employee Workforce Transition Programs to the consolidated financial statements for more information.

Master Restructuring Agreement The Amended MRA is intended to govern certain aspects of Delphi and GM's commercial relationship since filing for chapter 11 and following Delphi's emergence from chapter 11. The Amended MRA addresses the scope of GM's existing and future business awards to Delphi and related pricing and sourcing arrangements, GM commitments with respect to reimbursement of specified ongoing U.S. hourly workforce labor costs, the disposition of certain Delphi facilities, and the treatment of existing commercial agreements between Delphi and GM. The obligations under the Amended MRA generally are not conditioned on the effectiveness of a modified plan of reorganization. GM's obligations under the Amended MRA are not subject to termination until December 31, 2015 (provided that certain obligations of GM with respect to legacy UAW employees would survive any such termination). As part of the ongoing discussions among Delphi, the United States Treasury and GM regarding GM's overall contribution to the resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, the parties are considering further amendments to the Amended MRA and Amended GSA, which may include, among other things, a sale of one or more U.S. manufacturing sites to GM. Any payment that GM would make for such sites would likely be in lieu of GM's previously agreed upon support for Delphi, such as the production cash burn breakeven and labor subsidy payments referred to below.

Existing and Future Business Awards and Related Matters The Amended MRA (1) addresses the scope of existing business awards, related pricing agreements, and extensions of certain existing supply agreements, including GM's ability to move production to alternative suppliers, and reorganized Delphi's rights to bid and qualify for new business awards; (2) eliminates the requirement to implement price-downs with respect to certain businesses since Delphi filed for chapter 11 and restricts GM's ability to re-source products manufactured at core U.S. operations through at least December 31, 2011 and Mexican operations through December 31, 2010; (3) contains a commitment by GM to provide Delphi with an annual Keep Site Facilitation Fee of \$110 million in 2009 and 2010 which is not contingent on Delphi's emergence from chapter 11, payable in quarterly installments during these periods, which, consistent with Delphi's policy, will be recognized in earnings over future production periods; and (4) contains commitments by GM

concerning the sale of certain of Delphi's non-core businesses and additional commitments by GM if certain of Delphi's

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businesses and facilities are not sold or wound down by specified future dates. On March 31, 2009, Delphi received its first quarterly installment of the annual Keep Site Facilitation Fee of \$27.5 million, of which approximately \$25 million was recorded as revenue and approximately \$3 million was recorded as a deferred liability.

Reimbursement of Hourly Labor Costs GM has agreed to reimburse the Company for hourly workforce labor costs in excess of \$26 per hour, excluding certain costs, including hourly pension and OPEB contributions provided under the supplemental wage agreement, at specified UAW manufacturing facilities retained by Delphi. The economic substance of this provision of the Amended MRA is to lower Delphi's labor costs at specified UAW-represented manufacturing facilities to \$26 per hour, excluding certain costs, in order to maintain competitive operations in the U.S. Consistent with the economic substance of this provision, the labor subsidy amounts received by Delphi are recorded as a reduction of cost of sales in the period receivable from GM. During the first quarter of 2009, Delphi received a \$38 million reimbursement from GM of hourly labor costs in excess of \$26 per hour, which was recorded as a reduction to cost of sales.

Production Cash Burn Breakeven Reimbursement Delphi has agreed to continue manufacturing at certain non-core sites to meet GM's production requirements and GM is providing operating cash flow breakeven support, or production cash burn breakeven (PCBB) from January 1, 2008 through site-specified time periods to compensate Delphi for keeping these sites in production. Additionally, GM has agreed to reimburse capital spending in excess of \$500,000 at the PCBB sites from January 1, 2008 through site-specified time periods. Future PCBB reimbursement, including capital spending, received from GM will be recognized contemporaneously as incurred, and will be treated as a reduction to cost of sales, fixed assets or discontinued operations, as appropriate. During the first quarter of 2009, Delphi received \$56 million PCBB reimbursement from GM which was recorded in income from discontinued operations. An additional \$24 million was recorded as a receivable from GM as of March 31, 2009, of which \$23 million was recorded in discontinued operations and \$1 million was recorded as a reduction to cost of sales during the first quarter of 2009.

Working Capital Backstop Steering Business GM agreed to provide payments to Delphi for the Steering Business if the sales value is less than defined estimated working capital amounts of the businesses. In addition, GM agreed to provide payments to Delphi related to the Steering Business if it is not sold prior to the effectiveness of the MRA. GM provided a \$210 million advance on working capital recovery to Delphi related to the Steering Business on September 30, 2008. This payment is recorded as a deferred liability as of March 31, 2009. The Steering Business is reported as discontinued operations, refer to Note 15. Discontinued Operations to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

Reimbursement of Hourly Workers Compensation and Other Benefits GM agreed to reimburse Delphi for all current and future workers compensation, disability, supplemental unemployment benefits, and severance obligations paid by Delphi after January 1, 2009 in relation to all current and former UAW-represented hourly active, inactive, and retired employees. Consistent with the substance of the provision, Delphi recognizes future anticipated reimbursements from GM contemporaneously with Delphi's incurrence of related cash payments. During the first quarter of 2009, Delphi received reimbursement of \$3 million and an additional \$7 million is recorded as a receivable from GM as of March 31, 2009, for a total reduction to cost of sales of \$10 million.

Accelerated GM North American Payment Terms The Amended MRA accelerates GM's North American payment terms through 2011 upon (a) the effectiveness of an agreement giving GM certain access rights to four of the Company's U.S. plants in the event that the reorganized Company experiences extreme financial distress that would prevent Delphi from delivering parts at some point in the future and (b) the consummation of a modified chapter 11 plan of reorganization pursuant to which Delphi emerges with substantially all of its core businesses. As these conditions have not yet occurred, the provisions of this program are not yet effective, and there was no financial impact for this matter in the first quarter of 2009 or 2008. The accelerated payments are expected to result in an

increase in cash and a reduction in accounts receivable and will have no impact on the statement of operations.

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The following table details changes during the three months ended March 31, 2009 in the GM and affiliates accounts receivable balance attributable to the Amended GSA and the Amended MRA, recorded in GM and affiliates accounts receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

Amended GSA and Amended MRA GM Accounts Receivable

	(in millions)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 141
GM obligations recognized	175
Payments received from GM	(150)
Balance at March 31, 2009	\$ 166

As of March 31, 2009, \$130 million of the Amended GSA and Amended MRA accounts receivable was included in accounts receivable from General Motors and affiliates and \$36 million was included in assets held for sale on the condensed combined debtors-in-possession balance sheet.

The following table details the GM obligations recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2009:

GM Obligations Recognized January 1, 2009 March 31, 2009

	(in millions)
Amount recognized in pre-tax earnings	\$ 74
Amount recognized in discontinued operations	79
Amount of pass-through OPEB reimbursement	19
Amount recognized in deferred liability	3
Total	\$ 175

Pensions Devise a workable solution to the current pension funding situation.

Since entering chapter 11, Delphi had generally limited its contributions to the Hourly Plan, the Delphi Retirement Program for Salaried Employees (the Salaried Plan), the ASEC Manufacturing Retirement Program, the Delphi Mechatronics Retirement Program, the PHI Bargaining Retirement Plan and the PHI Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan (together, the Pension Plans) to normal cost contributions, which are less than the minimum funding requirements established by the IRC and ERISA. Following the Court's approval of the Hourly and Salaried Pension Program Modification Motion on September 23, 2008, the Salaried Plan, the Mechatronic Plan, the ASEC Plan, and the PHI Non-Bargaining Plan were frozen effective September 30, 2008. The Hourly Plan was frozen on November 30, 2008. By freezing the Pension Plans, Delphi halted the accrual of normal cost payments going forward thereby preserving liquidity.

Pursuant to the pertinent terms of certain pension funding waivers secured from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in 2006 and 2007, Delphi provided to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) letters of credit in favor of the Hourly and Salaried Plans in the amount of \$122.5 million to support funding obligations under the Hourly Plan and \$50 million to support funding obligations under the Salaried Plan. Due to the expiration of the waivers, the PBGC

drew against the \$172.5 million of letters of credit in favor of the Hourly and Salaried Plans on May 16, 2008. The cash proceeds from the letters of credit were deposited into the Hourly and Salaried Plans and initially recognized as Delphi funding contributions to the respective plans for the plan year ended September 30, 2008. However, on January 16, 2009, Delphi filed amended Forms 5500 (Annual Return Report of Employee Benefit Plan) with the IRS that applied all contributions made to the Hourly and Salaried Plans in 2008, including the proceeds from the letters of credit, back to the plan year ended September 30, 2007. This contribution carry back, together with the September 29, 2008 414(l) Net Liability Transfer discussed below, had the effect that no contributions were due under the Hourly Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008.

Approximately \$56 million remains due as a minimum funding contribution under the Salaried Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008, and approximately \$13 million remains due as minimum funding

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contribution under the Delphi Mechatronics Retirement Program, the ASEC Manufacturing Retirement Program, the PHI Bargaining Retirement Plan and the PHI Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan for the plan year ended December 31, 2008. As permitted under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (the Code), Delphi elected to defer the contribution necessary to satisfy this remaining obligation until no later than the due date for minimum contributions, which is June 15, 2009 for the Salaried Plan and September 15, 2009 for the subsidiary plans. On December 15, 2008, Delphi applied to the IRS for a waiver of the minimum funding contribution of approximately \$56 million to the Salaried Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008, and permission to instead amortize amounts due in over future plan years. That application remains pending.

As reflected above, Delphi has not made certain minimum required contributions to the Pension Plans and as a result, the IRS has asserted against Delphi excise taxes in the approximate amounts of \$17 million and \$18 million for plan years ended September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2007, respectively, and may assert additional excise taxes up to an additional \$122 million and \$226 million for plan years ended September 30, 2006 and September 30, 2007, respectively. If these asserted assessments are not paid, the IRS could increase the assessments that relate to the Salaried Plan to 100% of any Salaried Plan contributions considered by the IRS to be due and unpaid. However, because the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer to the GM hourly plan avoided an accumulated funding deficiency in the Delphi Hourly Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008, exposure to the 100% excise tax related to the Delphi Hourly Plan has been eliminated for the plan year ended September 30, 2008. Assuming Delphi is assessed excise taxes for all plan years through 2007, the total exposure to date could approximate \$383 million, plus interest and penalties, which could be substantial. In addition, if the IRS does not agree to waive the minimum required funding contribution under the Salaried Plan for the plan year ended September 30, 2008, the IRS may assess an additional excise tax of approximately \$6 million if Delphi does not remit \$56 million to the Salaried Plan by June 15, 2009. Additional excise taxes could be assessed with respect to the subsidiary plans if the minimum required contributions to those plans for the plan year ended December 31, 2008, are not remitted by September 15, 2009. To the extent not promptly paid by Delphi, any such excise tax assessments might be increased to 100% of any Salaried Plan and subsidiary plan contributions considered by the IRS to be due and unpaid.

Although the IRS has asserted certain of the excise tax assessments described above and might seek to assess additional excise taxes, plus interest and penalties, related to the Pension Plans, Delphi believes that under the Bankruptcy Code, the Company is not obligated to make contributions for pension benefits while in chapter 11 and that, as a result, the Company would not be liable for any such assessments. Accordingly, management has concluded that an unfavorable outcome is not currently probable and, as of March 31, 2009, no amounts have been recorded for any potential excise tax assessment.

If the Company emerges from chapter 11 as contemplated by the Amended GSA and the Amended MRA, then completing the second step of the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer will allow us to satisfy substantially all of the pension funding obligations to our hourly employees, however that second transfer is conditioned on our emergence from chapter 11 under a modified plan of reorganization that meets the terms of the Amended GSA, and it appears unlikely at this time that such conditions will be met. If the conditions to the second step of the 414(l) Net Liability Transfer are not satisfied, and the second step does not take place, we do not believe we will be able to fund those U.S. pension obligations. In addition, we still maintain responsibility for and need to meet U.S. pension funding obligations for those plans covering our remaining hourly employees, salaried employees and certain subsidiary employees. We may be unable to satisfy our U.S. pension funding obligations for those plans covering our remaining hourly employees, salaried employees or certain subsidiary employees. Due to the impact of the global economic recession, including reduced global automotive production, capital markets volatility that has adversely affected our pension asset return expectations, a declining interest rate environment, or other reasons, our funding requirements have substantially increased since September 30, 2008. Should we be unable to obtain funding from some other source to resolve these pension funding obligations, either Delphi or the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (the PBGC) may initiate plan

terminations. The PBGC would seek termination, if in its view, the risk of loss with respect to the plans may increase unreasonably if the plans are not terminated. The amount of pension

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contributions due upon emergence from chapter 11 will be dependent upon various factors including, among other things, the date of emergence, and the funded status of the Pension Plans at the date of emergence. Refer to Note 10. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

Labor Modify Delphi's labor agreements to create a more competitive arena in which to conduct business.

During the second quarter of 2007, Delphi signed an agreement with the UAW, and during the third quarter of 2007, Delphi signed agreements with the remainder of its principal U.S. labor unions, which were ratified by the respective unions and approved by the Court in the third quarter of 2007. Among other things, as approved and confirmed by the Court, this series of settlement agreements or memoranda of understanding among Delphi, its unions, and GM settled the Debtors' motion under sections 1113 and 1114 of the Bankruptcy Code seeking authority to reject their U.S. labor agreements and to modify retiree benefits (the 1113/1114 Motion). As applicable, these agreements also, among other things, modify, extend or terminate provisions of the existing collective bargaining agreements among Delphi and its unions and cover issues such as site plans, workforce transition and legacy pension and other postretirement benefits obligations as well as other comprehensive transformational issues. Portions of these agreements became effective in 2007, and the remaining portions were tied to the effectiveness of the GSA and the MRA, and substantial consummation of the Plan as confirmed by the Court. However, as noted above, Delphi filed amendments to the GSA and the MRA in the Court on September 12, 2008, and subsequently entered into an additional amendment to the GSA as of September 25, 2008. The Court approved such amendments on September 26, 2008. The Amended GSA and the Amended MRA became effective on September 29, 2008.

Among other things, these agreements generally provided certain members of the union labor workforce options to either retire, accept a voluntary severance package or accept lump sum payments in return for lower hourly wages. Refer to Note 9. U.S. Employee Workforce Transition Programs to the consolidated financial statements for more information.

Portfolio Streamline Delphi's product portfolio to capitalize on world-class technology and market strengths and make the necessary manufacturing alignment with Delphi's new focus.

In March 2006, Delphi identified non-core product lines and manufacturing sites that do not fit into Delphi's future strategic framework, including brake and chassis systems, catalysts, cockpits and instrument panels, door modules and latches, ride dynamics, steering, halfshafts, wheel bearings and power products. In connection with the Company's continuous evaluation of its product portfolio, in 2008, Delphi determined that the global exhaust business no longer fit within the Company's future product portfolio. With the exception of the catalyst and global exhaust product lines, included in the Powertrain Systems segment, and the steering and halfshaft product lines and interiors and closures product lines, included in discontinued operations, the Company's non-core product lines are included in the Company's Automotive Holdings Group segment, refer to Note 18. Segment Reporting to the consolidated financial statements.

Delphi has continued sale and wind-down efforts with respect to non-core product lines and manufacturing sites. The sale and wind-down process is being conducted in consultation with the Company's customers, labor unions and other stakeholders to carefully manage the transition of affected product lines and manufacturing sites. The disposition of any U.S. operation is also being accomplished in accordance with the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code and union labor contracts as applicable. The Company also has consulted with the works councils in accordance with applicable laws regarding any sale or wind-down of affected manufacturing sites in Europe.

In April 2009, Delphi received Court approval of bidding procedures for the sale of the remaining global suspension and brakes business. Refer to Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures to the consolidated financial statements for more information.

Costs recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 related to the transformation plan for non-core product lines include employee termination benefits and other exit costs and U.S. employee workforce transition program charges.

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	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 2008 (in millions)	
Employee termination benefits and other exit costs	\$ 49	\$ 126
U.S. employee workforce transition program charges		37
Total	\$ 49	\$ 163
<i>Core product lines</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Non-core product lines</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Discontinued operations</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>36</i>

Cost Structure Transform the salaried workforce and reduce general and administrative expenses to ensure that the organizational and cost structure is competitive and aligned with Delphi's product portfolio and manufacturing footprint.

Delphi is continuing to implement restructuring initiatives in pursuit of its transformation objective to reduce selling, general and administrative expenses. These initiatives include changing the model for delivery of financial services, information technology and certain sales administration activities; as well as the reduction of the global salaried workforce by leveraging attrition and using salaried separation plans, and the realignment of certain salaried benefit programs with business conditions. While the continually challenging economic environment persists, further restructuring initiatives continue to be required. Delphi has implemented a number of cash conservation measures, including a short-term salaried layoff plan, the suspension of 2009 pay increases and annual incentive payments for eligible employees, the cessation of health care and life insurance benefits in retirement to salaried employees and retirees effective March 31, 2009 (refer to Note 10. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits to the consolidated financial statements), a decrease in salaried severance payments and the elimination of salaried flex payments in 2009. Delphi continues to reduce other structural costs to further align itself with the current and projected volume outlook.

Equity Purchase and Commitment Agreement

Under the terms and subject to the conditions of the EPCA between Delphi and the Investors, the Investors committed to purchase \$800 million of convertible preferred stock and approximately \$175 million of common stock in the reorganized Company. Additionally, subject to satisfaction of other terms and conditions, the Investors committed to purchase any unsubscribed shares of common stock in connection with an approximately \$1.6 billion rights offering that was made available to unsecured creditors. The rights offering commenced on March 11, 2008 and expired on March 31, 2008. In light of the Investors' refusal to fund pursuant to the EPCA, as described below, in April 2008, the Company cancelled the rights offering and returned all funds submitted.

The Company would be required to pay the Investors \$83 million plus certain transaction expenses if (a) the EPCA was terminated as a result of the Company's agreeing to pursue an alternative investment transaction with a third party or (b) either the Company's Board of Directors withdrew its recommendation of the transaction or the Company willfully breached the EPCA, and within the next 24 months thereafter, the Company then agreed to an alternative investment transaction.

On April 4, 2008, Delphi announced that although it had met the conditions required to substantially consummate its Plan, including obtaining \$6.1 billion of exit financing, the Investors refused to participate in a closing that was commenced but not completed on that date. Several hours prior to the scheduled closing on April 4, 2008, Appaloosa delivered to Delphi a letter, stating that such letter constitutes a notice of immediate termination of the EPCA. Appaloosa's April 4 letter alleged that Delphi had breached certain provisions of the EPCA, that Appaloosa is entitled to terminate the EPCA and that the Investors are entitled to be paid the fee of \$83 million plus certain expenses and other amounts. At the time Appaloosa delivered its letter, other than the Investors, all the required parties for a successful closing and emergence from chapter 11,

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including representatives of Delphi's exit financing lenders, GM, and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the Creditors Committee) and the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders (the Equity Committee) in Delphi's chapter 11 cases were present, were prepared to move forward, and all actions necessary to consummate the plan of reorganization were taken other than the concurrent closing and funding of the EPCA.

On April 5, 2008, Appaloosa delivered to Delphi a letter described as a supplement to the April 4 Termination Notice, stating this letter constitutes a notice of an additional ground for termination of the EPCA. The April 5 letter stated that the EPCA's failure to become effective on or before April 4, 2008 was grounds for its termination. On June 30, 2008, Merrill, Goldman, UBS and affiliates of Pardus and Harbinger delivered to Delphi letters of termination relating to the EPCA.

Delphi believes that Appaloosa wrongfully terminated the EPCA and disputes the allegations that Delphi breached the EPCA or failed to satisfy any condition to the Investors' obligations thereunder as asserted by Appaloosa in its April 4 letter. Delphi's Board of Directors formed a special litigation committee and engaged independent legal counsel to consider and pursue any and all available equitable and legal remedies, and on May 16, 2008, Delphi filed complaints against the Investors in the Court to seek specific performance by the Investors of their obligations under the EPCA as well as compensatory and punitive damages. No amounts related to this matter have been recorded in Delphi's financial statements. The Investors filed motions to dismiss Delphi's complaints, and on July 28, 2008, the Court denied in part and granted in part the Investors' motions. A trial on Delphi's complaint is currently scheduled to occur in June 2009.

During 2007, in exchange for the Investors' commitment to purchase common stock and the unsubscribed shares in the rights offering, the Company paid an aggregate commitment fee of \$39 million and certain transaction expenses and in exchange for the Investors' commitment to purchase preferred stock the Company paid an aggregate commitment fee of \$18 million. In addition, the Company paid an arrangement fee of \$6 million to Appaloosa to compensate Appaloosa for arranging the transactions contemplated by the EPCA. The Company also paid certain out-of-pocket costs and expenses reasonably incurred by the Investors or their affiliates subject to certain terms, conditions and limitations set forth in the EPCA. Delphi had deferred the recognition of these amounts in other current assets as they were to be netted against the proceeds from the EPCA upon issuance of the new shares. However, as a result of the events relating to the termination of the EPCA as described above, Delphi recognized \$79 million of expense related to these fees and other expenses during the first quarter of 2008.

The Plan of Reorganization

As noted above, due to the Investors' failure to fund their commitments under the EPCA, Delphi has not yet consummated the Plan. Pursuant to an order entered by the Court on April 30, 2008, the Debtors' exclusivity period under the Bankruptcy Code for filing a plan of reorganization was extended until 30 days after substantial consummation of the Plan (as modified) or any modified plan and the Debtors' exclusivity period for soliciting acceptance of the Plan (as modified) was extended until 90 days after substantial consummation of the Plan (as modified) or any modified plan. On July 23, 2008, Delphi's Creditors Committee and WTC, as Indenture Trustee and a member of the UCC, filed separate complaints in the Court seeking revocation of the Court order entered on January 25, 2008 confirming Delphi's Plan. The Creditors Committee had earlier advised Delphi that it intended to file the complaint to preserve its interests with regard to a 180-day statutory period that would have otherwise expired on July 23, 2008. The Creditors Committee and WTC also advised Delphi that they do not intend to schedule a hearing on the complaints pending developments on (i) the continuation of stakeholder discussions concerning potential modifications to the Plan, which would permit Delphi to emerge from chapter 11 as soon as practicable, and (ii) Delphi's litigation against an affiliate of lead investor, Appaloosa, and the other Investors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to an order entered by the Court on March 24, 2009, the Debtors' exclusive period for filing a plan of reorganization, solely as to the Creditors Committee and the Equity Committee, is extended through and including

May 31, 2009 and the Debtors' exclusive period for soliciting acceptance of a plan of reorganization, solely as to the Creditors' Committee and the Equity Committee, is extended through and including July 31, 2009. On May 1, 2009, Delphi filed a motion seeking to extend such exclusive periods,

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solely with respect to the statutory committees, to July 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009, respectively. On April 23, 2009 the Court approved Delphi's motion to disband the Equity Committee as a result of changed circumstances in Delphi's chapter 11 cases.

Throughout the second and third quarters of 2008, Delphi engaged in discussions with its stakeholders, including GM and representatives of both statutory committees, to develop modifications to the Plan that would allow Delphi to emerge from chapter 11. On October 3, 2008, Delphi filed proposed modifications to the Plan and related modifications to the Disclosure Statement with the Court which contained an updated business plan associated with a mid-point total enterprise business valuation of \$7.2 billion, and contemplated that Delphi would need to raise approximately \$3.75 billion of emergence capital through a combination of term debt and rights to purchase equity. However, since the filing of the proposed modifications, substantial uncertainty and a significant decline in capacity in the credit markets, the global economic downturn generally and the current economic climate in the automotive industry, have adversely impacted Delphi's ability to develop a revised recapitalization plan and successfully consummate a confirmed plan of reorganization or other consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. Delphi continued comprehensive discussions with all of its stakeholders that have a continuing economic interest in its reorganization cases to formulate further plan modifications. In connection with those discussions, Delphi made further revisions to its business plan consistent with the extremely low volume production environment in the global automotive industry and depressed global capital and equity markets. Although no formal valuation of the revised business plan has been completed, it is anticipated that the total business enterprise value associated with the modified plan or other economic distribution in connection with another resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases, will be substantially below the valuation range contained in the modifications filed in October 2008 and may be equivalent to, or even less than, the amount of Delphi's postpetition obligations, including its borrowings under its debtor-in-possession financing facility. These factors also continue to delay Delphi's emergence from chapter 11 and its ability to refinance its Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility. To address the likelihood of continued low U.S. automotive production volumes, Delphi continues to implement a number of cash conservation measures, including temporary lay-offs and salaried benefit cuts for both active employees and retirees, delay of capital and other expenditures, permanent salaried work-force reductions and other cost saving measures to ensure adequate liquidity for operations until volumes recover or until the Company is able to complete further restructuring efforts in response to changes in vehicle markets. The Accommodation Agreement and support from GM coupled with savings realized as a result of significant cost cutting and cash conservation measures implemented by Delphi globally have provided Delphi with access to sufficient liquidity to fund its operations and remain in compliance with the covenants in the Amended and Restated DIP Credit Facility and Accommodation Agreement into May 2009 as it continued discussions with its stakeholders on proposed modifications to the Plan or another consensual resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. As noted above, Delphi, GM and the United States Treasury are continuing to discuss the terms of a global resolution of matters relating to GM's contribution to the resolution of Delphi's chapter 11 cases. As part of the ongoing discussions, the parties are considering further amendments to the Amended MRA and Amended GSA, which may include among other things, a sale of one or more U.S. manufacturing sites to GM. Refer to "Elements of Transformation Plan" above. Until such time as the Term Sheet is agreed upon and even assuming that the Term Sheet comprehends additional liquidity support to facilitate Delphi's emergence from chapter 11, liquidity is expected to remain constrained through the remainder of the year and Delphi must continue implementing and executing its cash savings initiatives to preserve liquidity in this very difficult economic environment. Additionally, there can be no assurances that any liquidity support provided for in the Term Sheet or Delphi's initiatives will be sufficient to compensate for the liquidity shortfall anticipated as a result of the announced customer production cuts (refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q).

The Amended GSA and the Amended MRA became effective during the third quarter of 2008. The cost related to the remaining components of the transformation plan will be recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements as each other element of the Plan (as modified), including the remaining portions of the U.S. labor agreements, or as the terms of any future confirmed plan of reorganization, become effective. The confirmation and

consummation of a plan of reorganization and the agreements incorporated therein will significantly impact Delphi's accounting for long-lived asset impairments and exit costs related to

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the sites planned for closure or consolidation, compensation costs for labor recognized over the term of the U.S. labor agreements, and the fair values assigned to assets and liabilities upon Delphi's emergence from chapter 11, among others. Such adjustments will have a material impact on Delphi's financial statements.

Overview of Performance During the First Quarter of 2009

Several significant issues are continuing to impact Delphi's financial performance despite having met many of our transformation objectives. These issues include (a) a competitive global vehicle production environment for original equipment manufacturers resulting in the reduced number of motor vehicles that our customers produce annually and pricing pressures; (b) increasingly volatile commodity prices; and (c) the need to fund U.S. labor legacy liabilities. Our efforts to address each of these issues is compounded by the economic and credit market impacts which have resulted in sharply lower production volumes by all vehicle manufacturers. Although the 2006 UAW and IUE-CWA U.S. employee workforce transition programs and the U.S. labor settlement agreements entered into in 2007, together with the effectiveness of the Amended GSA and the Amended MRA, have allowed us to begin reducing our legacy labor liabilities, transitioning our workforce to more competitive wage and benefit levels and exiting non-core product lines, such changes will occur over several years, and are partially dependent on GM being able to continue providing significant financial support in accordance with the provisions of the Amended GSA and Amended MRA. We are beginning to see the benefits of decreased labor costs as a result of the attrition plans included in the workforce transition programs. However, these benefits are more than offset by the reductions in vehicle production and we still have future costs to incur to complete our transformation plan, divest of non-core operations and realign our cost structure to match our more streamlined product portfolio.

At the end of the third quarter and throughout the fourth quarter of 2008, and into early 2009, the market price of certain commodities, including copper and oil prices, declined significantly and may foreshadow lower cost petroleum-based resin products and lower fuel charges in the future; however prices remain extremely volatile, complicating hedging strategies and other efforts to plan and manage such costs. We are continually seeking to manage material related cost pressures using a combination of strategies, including working with our suppliers to mitigate costs, seeking alternative product designs and material specifications, combining our purchase requirements with our customers and/or suppliers, changing suppliers, hedging of certain commodities and other means. In the case of copper, which primarily affects the Electrical/Electronic Architecture segment, contract escalation clauses have enabled us to pass on some of the price increases to our customers and thereby partially offset the impact of increased commodity costs on operating income for the related products. We anticipate that an increase in the number of financially volatile key suppliers is likely to continue into the future and this trend may be exacerbated by the recently announced production shutdowns by GM and Chrysler. Refer to Part II. Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We will continue and increase our efforts to pass market-driven commodity cost increases to our customers in an effort to mitigate all or some of the adverse earnings impacts incurred on quoted customer programs. Except as noted below in Results of Operations, our overall success in passing commodity cost increases to our customers has been limited. As contracts with our customers expire, we will seek to renegotiate terms in order to recover the actual commodity costs we are incurring.

Delphi continues to face considerable challenges due to global revenue decreases and related pricing pressures stemming from a substantial reduction in vehicle production. Sales to GM, our largest customer, have declined since our separation from GM, principally due to declining GM North America (GMNA) production, the impact of customer-driven price reductions, and GM's diversification of its supply base and ongoing changes in our content per vehicle and the product mix purchased. In the first quarter of 2009, GMNA produced 0.4 million vehicles, excluding CAMI Automotive Inc., New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc. and HUMMER H2 brand vehicle production, a decrease of 58% from first quarter 2008 production levels. During the first quarter of 2008, production in GMNA initially decreased due to work stoppages at American Axle, a Delphi customer which ultimately sells its products to GM as a sub-assembly of their final part (Tier 1), (the work stoppages). The work stoppages forced GM to slow down

production for approximately three months at certain of their manufacturing plants, which also slowed production of other Tier 1 suppliers, including Delphi. Production levels did not increase to fully recover volumes lost as a result

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of the work stoppages and we expect the continued trend toward passenger cars and away from light duty pick-up trucks and sport utility vehicles will prevent recovery of the volume lost as a result of the work stoppages. This has resulted in unfavorable revenue mix for Delphi as our content per vehicle is lower on cars than trucks.

Additionally, production volumes globally have been significantly lower due to the economic and credit market impacts. Consequently, during 2008 and into the first quarter of 2009, Delphi's operational challenges intensified as a result of the continued downturn in general economic conditions, including reduced consumer spending and confidence, high oil prices, particularly during 2008, and the credit market crisis, all of which have resulted in global vehicle manufacturers reducing production forecasts and taking other restructuring actions (which hereinafter we refer to as recent consumer trends and market conditions). While initially these negative trends primarily impacted the U.S. during the first part of 2008, all other regions (in addition to the U.S) have experienced market softening during the second half of 2008 and into the first quarter of 2009. With respect to key operating constituents, we continue to monitor the financial conditions of a variety of key customers and suppliers. Given the difficult market conditions projected for much of 2009, we are also closely monitoring activities surrounding the federal support programs.

Overview of Net Sales and Net Income (Loss)

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
	2009	2008			
	(dollars in millions)				
Net sales:					
General Motors and affiliates	\$ 734	29%	\$ 1,641	31%	\$ (907)
Other customers	1,791	71%	3,611	69%	(1,820)
Total net sales	\$ 2,525		\$ 5,252		\$ (2,727)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 525		\$ (519)		\$ 1,044
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	31		(58)		89
Net income (loss)	\$ 556		\$ (577)		\$ 1,133

Our non-GM sales from continuing operations in the first quarter of 2009 declined by 50%. GMNA sales decreased due to a reduction of 58% in production by GMNA for the first quarter of 2009, which includes the wind down and closure of certain plants and divestitures in our Automotive Holdings Group segment which were predominately GM related, as well as the impact of the consumer trends and market conditions. GMNA sales represented approximately 19% of total net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2009, as compared to approximately 21% of total net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2008. As GM sales decreased due to reduced GMNA volumes, non-GM sales increased as a percentage of total net sales from continuing operations to 71% for the first quarter of 2009. In the first quarter of 2009, GM sales from continuing operations decreased 55% from the first quarter of 2008, and represented 29% of total net sales from continuing operations for the first quarter of 2009.

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was favorably impacted by the following items:

\$1.2 billion due to the impact of the termination of health care and life insurance benefits in retirement to salaried employees, retirees and surviving spouses effective March 31, 2009 recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2009;

\$153 million due to the impact of the Amended GSA and MRA recognized in the first quarter of 2009 (refer to Note 2. Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy to the consolidated financial statements for more information);

The absence of \$79 million of previously capitalized fees paid to potential Investors and their affiliates recorded as expense in the first quarter of 2008 as a result of the termination of the EPCA;

\$36 million of workforce transition program charges recorded during the first quarter of 2008; and

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\$30 million related to the loss on sale of Delphi's global bearings business in the Automotive Holdings Group segment recorded during the first quarter of 2008.

Offsetting these favorable items were decreases to gross margin primarily attributable to a 58% decrease in GMNA volume, as well as the impact of certain plant closures and divestitures in our Automotive Holdings Group, and recent consumer trends and market conditions. Additionally, interest expense increased due to higher interest rates applied to our outstanding debt for the three months ended March 31, 2009 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2008.

SFAS 157 Fair Value Measurement of Derivative Instruments

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (SFAS 157), *Fair Value Measurements*, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in U.S. GAAP, and expands the disclosure requirements regarding fair value measurements. The standard does not introduce new requirements mandating the use of fair value.

All derivative instruments are required to be reported on the balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value reported currently through earnings unless the transactions qualify and are designated as normal purchases or sales or meet hedge accounting criteria. Delphi's derivative exposures are with counterparties with long-term investment grade credit ratings. Delphi estimates the fair value of its derivative contracts using an income approach based on valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single, discounted amount. Estimates of the fair value of foreign currency and commodity derivative instruments are determined using exchange traded prices and rates. Delphi also considers the risk of non-performance in the estimation of fair value, and includes an adjustment for non-performance risk in the measure of fair value of derivative instruments. The non-performance risk adjustment reflects the full credit default spread (CDS) applied to the net commodity and foreign currency exposures by counterparty. When Delphi is in a net derivative asset position, the counterparty CDS rates are applied to the net derivative asset position. When Delphi is in a net derivative liability position, CDS rates are applied to the net derivative liability position.

In certain instances where market data is not available, Delphi uses management judgment to develop assumptions that are used to determine fair value. This could include situations of market illiquidity for a particular currency or commodity or where observable market data may be limited. In those situations, Delphi generally surveys investment banks and/or brokers and utilizes the surveyed prices and rates in estimating fair value.

As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, Delphi was in a net derivative liability position. As a result of Delphi's chapter 11 proceedings, CDS rates are currently not available for Delphi debt. As a result, Delphi obtained estimates of trading levels for its debt from investment banks as well as CDS rates for similarly situated entities to apply to its net derivative liability position for non-performance risk. The adjustment for non-performance risk reduced Delphi's net derivative liability position as of March 31, 2009 by \$140 million to \$184 million and as of December 31, 2008 by \$296 million to \$168 million. The reduction to the net derivative liability as of March 31, 2009 resulted in a decrease to pre-tax earnings of \$5 million, recorded as an increase to cost of sales. The remaining adjustment amount of \$135 million is reflected within equity as a component of OCI as it related to derivative financial instruments that qualify as hedges. There was no material adjustment for non-performance risk related to derivative assets as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 as Delphi's net derivative asset position at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 related to exposures with counterparties with investment grade credit ratings. Refer to Note 14. Derivatives and Hedging Activities and Fair Value Measurements to the consolidated financial statements for more information.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations*****Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 versus Three Months Ended March 31, 2008***

The Company's sales and operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009		Three Months Ended March 31, 2008		Favorable / (Unfavorable)
			(dollars in millions)		
Net sales:					
General Motors and affiliates	\$ 734	29%	\$ 1,641	31%	\$ (907)
Other customers	1,791	71%	3,611	69%	(1,820)
Total net sales	\$ 2,525		\$ 5,252		\$ (2,727)
Cost of sales	2,632		4,933		2,301
Gross margin(a)	\$ (107)	(4.2)%	\$ 319	6.1%	\$ (426)
Depreciation and amortization	172		222		50
Selling, general and administrative	255		364		109
Operating loss	\$ (534)		\$ (267)		\$ (267)
Interest expense	(137)		(110)		(27)
Other income, net	9		19		(10)
Reorganization items	1,144		(109)		1,253
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income	\$ 482		\$ (467)		\$ 949
Income tax benefit (expense)	51		(63)		114